THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 412. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A telegram, varying from all other authorities, has just been given to the public here, announcing that Paris is still confident, and that there is subsistence in the city for two months, and a half, bread for eight months, and wine and brandy for a year. The telegram says further that the French are erecting additional defences on all sides.

A telegram dated Tours, November 25, says rumours are afloat that a great sortie from Paris was effected on the 24th. Fighting was going on at Montargis.

The France-tireurs are organizing under superior officers. Their efficiency has already been greatly enhanced. They make frequent captures of Prussian trains and munitions, and fighting in smaller bodies inflict serious harm on the Prussian communications. German plans for the investment of Orleans have fallen into the hands of the French. Engagements are reported at Coulomiers and Macon.

Bourbaki refused the command of the 18th corps. He says he has formed one army and has been deprived of its command, and will not submit twice to this usage. He wants active service, not work of organization.

Advices from Tours have been received to last evening. Gambetta returned to Tours on Friday. A sharp engagement occurred at De Muin on Thursday; two French battalions attacked a force of 1,500 Prussians who were entrenched at that point, and had three cannon. The Prussians were routed and pursued as far as Quesnel.

Advices received from Paris up to Thursday noon represent the situation as favourable, and the public *morale* more satisfactory. The guns of the besiegers are quiet.

The details of the movements of the Prussian army operating against Garibaldi have been received. After their repulse at Nentie, they pillaged Citeaux and concentrated at Dijon. 20,000 Prussians occupied Belgrave, in the department of the Eure-et-Loire, on the night of the 22nd, but retired towards Nogent le Rotron on Thursday.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 26.—Thousands of citizens of the suburbs of Paris, while gathering their crops, have approached the Prussian lines. The Prussians have been compelled to fire upon them to drive them off. The weather continues cold and disagreeable. Military operations are next to impossible.

TOURS, Nov. 27.—The Uhlans are reported near La Charteau, Luxembourg. Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Montmedy. The place at last accounts was closely invested, though siege works had not been commenced. The commandant threatens to blow up the fortress rather than surrender. The garrison of Belfort made sorties on Wednesday, but were driven back.

The *Moniteur* says a great battle is impending. The skirmishing, so far, has resulted in favour of the French. The Prussians demonstrated towards Gien and Montargis, but encountered a resistance which obliged them to make a change in their plans of attack. They moved a portion of their troops from the centre to the right, seeking to overwhelm the French left, which was too extended to be easily defended. The movement was in such force that there had to be a heavy concentration of troops to resist it. Chateau D'un was, in consequence, left unoccupied, and has possibly been captured.

The Prussians, on Thursday, bombarded Neuville.

A German force, with artillery, is marching on Longwy. Great alarm prevails among the inhabitants.

LILLE, Nov. 27.—An engagement took place yesterday at Boves, near Amiens. The French troops repulsed the Germans with the bayonet. The assailants suffered severely, losing three times as many as the French. The army in and around Amiens is full of confidence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The World's Tours correspondent telegraphs on the 26th:—A great general victory was won yesterday near Vendome. The battle began at two in the afternoon, when the Prussians attempted to turn the left flank of De Paladines' forces, posted along the Chartres and Vendome railway under General Garnett. The Prussians were repulsed and routed, suffering great loss, and were pursued until nine at night; they retreated towards towards Chateau D'Un. Two guns were captured. The Government also has despatches announcing the engagement along the whole front and on both flanks of D'Aurelles's lines, all of which resulted in victories for the French.

The World's special from Tours on Sunday night says: There is fighting going on all along the line. The French have carried everything. The Prussians tried to turn the right of the French at Gien on the Loire, and their left at Chateau du Loire about midway between Lemans and Tours, but were repulsed with great loss. There was also hard fighting at Vendome with the French on the left centre to-day. The French drove back the enemy and took 500 prisoners. There is no doubt a decisive battle has been won by the French. There is great excitement here.

The World's Brussels correspondent of the 27th says a Council of the Rhone has voted the money necessary to purchase the six field batteries, to cost 200,000 fr. each. Small pox is spreading in Lyons. The second legion, under Col. Fermer, left Lyons for Tours on the 23rd. 50,000 French troops under Gen. Gureck have arrived at Tours from Brittany.

The Tribune's Berlin correspondent of the 26th says:—Gen. Hazen says when he left Versailles on the 17th not a single siege gun was in position, and that not a fort could be taken without a regular siege. On the contray, Gen. Hahenfeldt said the bombardment would commence early December. Mr. Bancroft has received a despatch from Washington for Mr. Washburn, giving him permission to leave Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Paris Figaro implores the French Goveenment to conclude peace, the defence of Paris being impossible. The Paris Gaulois calls M. Gambetta the tyrant of Tours.

The evening papers contain a rumour that an attempt has been made by the Bavarian soldiers to shoot King William.—It has been ascertained that there is no truth in the report, but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered. The affair is kept quiet, and no particulars have transpired. It is reported that the King and staff have removed from Versailles to Meaux.

The publication of correspondence from the seat of war by the German newspapers is prohibited.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Tribune's London despatch says:—"Paris papers of the 25th have been received. The Rappel announces fighting, and that the battalions of the National Guard are going to the front. The Siecle says the Government has taken possession of all potatoes, and no longer permits private sales. It is obliged to furnish supplies to keep the restaurants open. A regular rat market has been established in the Place Hotel de Ville, and elsewhere dogs and cats are exposed for sale. The papers are filled with accounts of the losses and demoralization of the Prussians."

LONDON, Nov. 29—A great battle is imminent if not already in progress between Chateau d'Un and Montargis. At last accounts from the Army of the Loire the French were buoyant and confident of the result. A detachment of 8,000 Prussians is reported at Chateau Regnault, 28 kilometres from Tours. The German right occupies Montargis and is still threatening the French in the forest of Cercotter. Prince Frederick Charles' army has been strongly reinforced with field artillery.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The main body of the Loire army is ascertained to occupy an intrenched position between Artenay and Orleans.

TOURS, Nov. 28.—A battle occurred yesterday between Villers and Saleux, near Amiens, in the department of the Sommes, and lasted all day. The French maintained their positions up to half-past four in the afternoon, when the town of Villers was abandoned before the superior forces and artillery of the Prussians. The French were beaten at Boves, a few miles west of Villers, but at Dury they maintained their positions until nightfall. 80,000 Germans were engaged in the conflict at the latter place.

Nov. 29.—News has just arrived that Amiens has been occupied by a division of German troops under Gen. Von Groben. The following address was issued by the Prefect of the Department of Somme previous to the occupation of the city:—"Citizens—the day of trial has arrived. In spite of all our efforts, Amiens must fall into the enemy's hands. The Army of the North is retreating, and the National Guards are disarming. I leave you, but will soon return. Be calm, be confident. France will be saved!"

The Russian Demand.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27.—A special last night says Odo Russell dined with the King last night, and had an interview with Bismarck this afternoon. Prussia adheres to a conference, and has no concert with Russia, whose circular caused surprise. Prussia cannot interfere at present.

The settlement of the Black Sea question may be hoped for on the basis of a conference and the withdrawal of the Russian note. After Constantinople and St. Petersburg had been rejected as the seat of the proposed conference, London was agreed upon. Russia is entirely placable.

FLORENCE, Nov. 27.—The Italian note despatched to St. Petersburg remonstrates against the renunciation of the treaty of Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times contains St. Petersburg despatches which are of a more pacific tone, and notes the partial return of commercial activity. The feeling in commercial circles is much more healthy. No collision between Russia and England is now probable. It has been definitely settled that the meeting of foreign ministers of the Powers interested in the treaty of 1856 shall take place in England in January. The Times hopes that the answer to Prince Gortschakoff, which goes forward to St. Petersburg to-day, will be firm and conciliatory.

Despatches from Constantinople say that the Sultan and Grand Vizier show no alarm at the situation, counting on a peaceful solution of the controversy.

The British Government has bought all the gunpowder cotton in the market. Lead has advanced £23 per ton.—The Financier says immense supplies of arms and munitions of war have arrived at Russian ports in the Black Sea.

The Queen continues resolutely opposed to war with Russia.

Earl Granville demands the presence of France at any conference on the Eastern question. If this is insisted on, no conference can be held until peace is declared between France and Prussia.—It is believed at the Prussian Legation in London that a conference is certain. The neutral Powers will apply such pressure to France as will render it impossible for her to refuse to acquiesce.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special from Constantinople, yesterday afternoon, says that General Ignatieff had an audience with the Sultan on the subject of the revision of the treaty. There is much activity among diplomatists, and the state of feeling is one of doubt and uneasiness. Military and naval preparations are active. An American officer has been appointed to take charge of a torpedo factory. The conviction exists here that all depends upon the firmness of the attitude of England.

OPENING OF THE GOSFORD RAILWAY.—The *Globe's* Quebec correspondent says the Gosford Wooden Railway was formally opened on Saturday by an excursion trip over the whole line, in which the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament, the New Brunswick delegates, members of the press, and many leading citizens participated. The excursionists were provided with a splendid luncheon at Gosford, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr Joly, M.P., Hon. Mr Chauveau, Senator Beckwith and others, all agreeing, from the satisfactory manner in which the road worked, that wooden railways were the best colonizers for Quebec.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

The Railway.

"A NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.—The people of Napanee, having become thoroughly convinced that the Kingston and Madoc Railway has gone to the Limits of unfulfilled desires, are agitating the construction of a railroad from Napanee to Madoc, and have published a notice of application to the Parliament of Ontario for an Act of Incorporation, to enable them to build the same. Our northern friends seem to have lost confidence in the earnestness and good faith of Kingston, and are apparently disposed to hold out their hands to Napanee. A narrow guage line with bogie engines would do all the traffic of the district, and be within the means of the parties interested."

Our Belleville friend the *Chronicle* is perhaps a little too fast in consigning the K. & M. RR. so summarily to the limits above mentioned. While some of the people here, as was stated last week, are inclined to look to Napanee—if Kingston gives up the present scheme—others still believe that the prospects of the K. & M. RR. are quite as good and better than those of the *Chronicle's* pet project, the Grand Junction.

On Friday night last, after the MERCURY was published, a Circular was received from Wm. Robinson, Esq., the President of the road, addressed to the Provisional Directors in the country, and communicating the views of the Kingston Branch on the present condition of affairs. That circular will be submitted for consideration to a meeting of the ratepayers of Madoc, which has been called by the Reeve, to be held in the Town-Hall this (Saturday) afternoon. There is a disposition on the part of many to increase the bonus rather than give up the Railway, and if this is endorsed by a majority of the people, the project may be pushed, with renewed vigour, on to completion.

The War Situation.

From the frequency with which heavy engagements have taken place at various points in France within the last few days, both the French and the Germans seem to be of one mind, namely, that something desperate must be done to bring the war to a close as quickly as possible. Up to so late a date as the 29th ult., a Tours despatch says that the French army of the Loire made six simultaneous attacks on the Germans left on the preceding day, and were successful in five; that the main body of the D'Aurelles' army still occupied an entrenched position between Orleans and Artenay; and that the Government has every assurance that D'Aurelles' strategy is admirable, and at the proper moment he will assume the offensive, pierce Von der Tann's line, and push on to Versailles.—But a despatch from King William, dated on Tuesday, reports the complete defeat of the Army of the Loire by Prince Frederick Charles on Monday, the 28th, Gen. D'Aurelles being reported wounded.—The French were the attacking party, but were repulsed, losing 1,000 killed, 4,000 wounded, and 1,700 prisoners—and withdrew, with the Prussians in close pursuit.—On Monday and Tuesday, the Parisians made a series of sorties in force, aided by the gunboats on the Seine, but according to the Prussian accounts, the French in all cases were repulsed and driven back behind their fortifications.

When to these disasters are added the defeat of the Army of the North at Amiens, and of the force under Garibaldi in the West, the French cause—if the German accounts are confirmed—seems hopelessly lost.

Reports are in circulation that in anticipation of the speedy capitulation of Paris, orders have been issued to the German army contractors to furnish extraordinary supplies of food, for the relief of the Parisians, whose provisions are almost exhausted.—The Times gives currency to a rumour that Bismarck has resumed his old plan of restoring the French Empire upon the ruins of the Republic—the terms of peace having been settled, if not signed, with Napoleon, who is to march with his captured Generals and army back to Paris, forcing the capitulation of the capital, and releasing the German armies.—The Times considers the story difficult to believe, "but the difficulties of Bismarck and Napoleon may have rendered them careless of the consequences, or caused them to blindly overlook them."

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN-HALL, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; T. Cross, Deputy Reeve; James Blair and John Tassie, Councillors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

There was very little business of importance before the Council. Some accounts of trifling amount, for sundry small repairs of roads and culverts were ordered to be paid; and after passing a By-Law fixing the time and place of holding the ensuing Municipal Elections the Council adjourned.

☞ The weather is beautiful, resembling Spring rather than the commencement of winter.

☞ Mr A. Wright has received a draft at three months from the Beaver and Mutual Co. of Toronto, in settlement of his insurance claims; and has also been notified that a draft in his favour has been placed in the hands of Mr Bowell, agent of the Queen Insurance Co., for the same purpose.

☞ We observe in the *Intelligencer* that the Rev. C. H. Mockridge has been offered by the Bishop of Ontario the Incumbency of Christ Church, Belleville. We have not yet learned the result.

☞ The Rev. James Mockridge has been appointed to Shannonville, and the Rev. A. G. L. Trew (his son-in-law) to Christ Church, Toronto, a new church, just built in that city.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.—Mr. Cross has embarked in a new line of business for a merchant in these parts—namely, the importation of the improved Berkshire breed of pigs. He has purchased a couple of six week old pigs, from Mr. Cochrane, the well-known stock-breeder and importer of Compton, Province of Quebec. They were forwarded by express, and cost the moderate sum of only $50; but are cheap at that price, compared with the ordinary breed of swine to which we have hitherto been accustomed in this neighbourhood.—Mr. Cross's enterprise in endeavouring to introduce the best variety will be appreciated and his example no doubt followed. The pigs are well worth inspection.

MORE CHEESE FACTORIES PROPOSED.—The success so far attained in setting on foot the Madoc Cheese Factory, has stimulated the people of the outlying parts of the Township to renewed efforts to establish factories in their own neighbourhood. One is in contemplation at Queensborough, in Elzevir, and this has led to a meeting being held at McCoy's Schoolhouse, on Monday night, with a view to secure the co-operation of the residents of the Allen Settlement in erecting one in that vicinity.—A meeting was also held, with a similar object, on Tuesday, in the Empey settlement on the western side of the Township of Madoc.—There is room enough for all, and it is to be hoped they may be carried successfully into operation.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, a singular accident happened to a little boy, some three years of age, son of Mr. Samuel Marshall of the 4th concession, Madoc. The little fellow was rocking himself in a chair, having at the time three copper pieces in his mouth. A sudden jerk which was given to the chair, caused the coppers to slip into his throat, nearly strangling him; and on his recovering his breath a little, he gasped out "three coppers," and asked a sister to force them down further with her finger. This was done, and the coppers have lodged lower down, creating great pain, and causing the child to vomit so much that he has been unable to retain any food on his stomach since, except a little tea. He was brought by his parents to Dr. Loomis and Dr. Sutton, who are unable to remove the coppers by any surgical means, but have prescribed such remedies as may perhaps afford relief. If the coppers cannot be got rid of the result is likely to be fatal to the child's constitution, if not soon to his life.

THE TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.—The first of the fortnightly Entertainments which the newly organized Temperance Association of North Hastings propose to give during the coming winter season, was held on Monday evening, the 28th ult., in the Village School-house, Madoc. The attendance was quite large, entirely filling the Boys' school room.—Mr. E. D. O'Flynn, one of the Vice-Presidents, was called to the chair, and in the course of a few introductory remarks, said that the Association already numbers 60 members, and would be glad to receive additional names and support—Society not being a secret one, but open to all wishing to join it.—The programme consisted of the reading of an original essay of a local character, by Mr. Agar; a selection from the "Five Fixes of Five Others," (originally published in *Chambers's Journal*) read by Mr. Ballard;—and a selection from the Reader by Master Willie Seymour; interspersed with songs by Mr. M. Maybee, and some instrumental music by the String Band.—Everything was greeted with applause, and judging from the favorable reception of this first effort, the entertainments appear likely to become quite popular.

☞ On the last page will be found a paragraph extracted from the *Globe*, concerning the arrest of certain Grand Trunk officials for fraud. Among the names mentioned is that of "Jarvis (Belleville). From a letter written by Mr. John Bell, the G. T. C. Solicitor, this charge, it appears, does not apply to Mr. Wm. Jarvis, late Night Agent, Belleville, as Mr. Bell states he has not heard of, or seen, "in all the evidence laid before me and upon which I have acted in those prosecutions, one particle of evidence on any charge against you, or any one at the Belleville station." The *Globe* of Wednesday expresses its sincere regret for the mistake.

The accused station agent at Brighton, Mr. Ryan, and Conductors Dalton and Christopher have been committed for trial at the ensuing general sessions at Cobourg.

DIED.

HARPER.—In this village, on the morning of the 30th November, Annie Sinclair, daughter of J. and E. C. Harper, aged one month and 26 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Dec. 1st, 1870.

Bateman, Wm	Kane, James
Brunson, Lewis	Love, Adam
Bateman, Jno M	Lynn, Daniel
Bailey, Miss Alice	Moxley, Mrs R
Baddleford, James	Nelson, Alexander
Brown, Mrs Susan (2)	Nolan, Mrs B
Bacon, Samuel	O'Connor, M J
Beddome, Frederick	Riggs, Hiram
Bronson, Chester	Robinson, Thomas
Crother, Miss M	Ruport, Charles
Cooper, James	Rogers, Thomas
Cusick, Jno	Shaw, Wm
Carman, Jno (Regd.) 2	Sutherland, Dr
Davidson, Jno	Stoneburgh, Jno
Eaton, Miss F	Shaw, W
Fowler, Amos	Sine, Jno
Furguson, Jno	Somerville, James
Fitchell, A	Tweedy, Miss E
Glover, Philip	Weir, Mrs A (2)
Harvey, Cyrus	Weir, Jno
Hales, Charles	West, Richard
Hicks, Mary	Walker, B
Hannah, Mrs	Willmet, Miss Levina
Kehoe, Miss Margaret	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for them above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster*

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To Whom It may Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, by the Undersigned, to the ELECTORS of the MUNICIPALITY of MADOC, that they are required to Meet at the TOWN-HALL,

On MONDAY, the Nineteenth Day of December instant, for the purpose of Nominating

A Reeve, a Deputy Reeve, and Three Councillors.

to represent the Municipality for the ensuing Year.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, December 3rd, 1870.

CARD.

THE Undersigned begs to return his sincere thanks to the Public for their kind and successful assistance in removing his Office Books, Papers, and Furniture at the late Fire, during his absence.

A. L. MACLELLAN.

Madoc, November 22nd, 1870.

To the Municipal Electors
OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request of a large number of my friends, that I should become a Candidate for the office of Municipal

COUNCILLOR,

for the ensuing year, I now offer my services in that capacity, and solicit your votes and interest. If elected, you may depend upon my doing the best for all parts of the Township, irrespective of any sectional views.

JOHN N. MOORE.

Madoc, Dec. 1, 1870.

To the Municipal Electors
OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by many of my friends to come forward at the ensuing Municipal Election as a Candidate for the office of

Deputy Reeve,

I have consented to do so, and respectfully ask for your interest and vote at the polls.

JOHN TASSIE.

Madoc, Nov. 28, 1870.

To the Electors of the Municipality of Madoc.

GENTLEMEN,—In response to the invitation of any number of the Electors of this Municipality, I shall, on the day of Nomination, offer you my services for the

Deputy Reeveship

for the ensuing year, and I need hardly say that I solicit every vote, and if elected—which I think cannot admit of a doubt—I shall endeavour to prove to you that your confidence in me has not been misplaced, by looking carefully after the interests of not a particular section but of the Municipality generally, always keeping economy in view.

I am your obedient Servant,

STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, Dec. 1st, 1870.

G. D. RAWE,
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has removed his Business to the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he will be glad to see them all; and he would also intimate that he has just added to his Stock a good assortment of WATCHES, both Gold and Silver, together with a choice selection of Gold and Silver and Gold-Plated JEWELLERY, consisting of Rings, Chains, Brooches, Earrings, &c., &c. Also, a Variety of Articles especially suited for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

☞ A good supply of CLOCKS always on hand.

MEDICAL HALL,
Cooper Street, Madoc,
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late Disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment

as ever of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FIRE! FIRE!

THE Subscriber has opened out, in the Store on the opposite corner to his old Stand, his

STOCK SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

which he offers for Sale

At Cost, or even Less,

in order to clear it all out before RENEWING for the Spring Trade.

The Stock comprises a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,

All of which must be sold, even at a Sacrifice!

The Subscriber would also invite attention to a

New Stock of Goods,

which he had received just before the Fire, and not having been then opened, they are still in first-class condition, but will also be sold at Reduced Rates!

☞ The Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his old Friends and Customers for their former liberal patronage, and hopes for a continuance of the same in future.

J. ROBERTSON.

Madoc, November 22nd, 1870.

ANDREW WRIGHT

HAS NOW RESUMED BUSINESS, in the Store in Mrs Armstrong's Block, on Cooper Street.

Madoc, Nov. 18, 1870.

NOTICE.

To All Whom it may Concern.

BY-LAWS will be introduced at the next Meeting of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Corporation of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON, LIMERICK and CASHEL, to be held at ST. OLA, in the Township of Limerick, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of DECEMBER, 1870, for Opening and Establishing the following ROADS:—

A Road commencing at the S. E. corner of Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession of Limerick, thence North along the side line between Lots 16 and 17 to the fourth Concession, then along the Concession line West to the S.E. corner of Lot No. 18 in the fourth Concession, thence North along the side line to the 4th and fifth Concession line, the road line from there to the Hastings Road by the 20th and 21st side line, and the 8th and 9th Concession, said road to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot No. 28 in the 3rd Concession of Cashel, thence westerly across Lots Nos. 29, 30, and S E. corner of 34 in the 3rd Concession, and N.W. corner of Lot No. 31 in the 2nd Concession, and terminating at the Town-line of the Township of Limerick, said road to be on the South side of marks placed along said line and to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot No. 21 in the 4th Concession of Cashel, thence south-easterly along the side of lot, 18 chains to a stump marked A, thence south-westerly across Lots 22, 23, 24 and 25, terminating at the side road between the 25th and 26th lots, ten chains from the S.W. corner of Lot No. 25, said road on the N.W. side of marks, and to be forty feet wide.

A Road commencing at the end of Davidson's road on the Snow road, thence easterly to the corner of Lot No. 18 in the 6th concession, through Lot No. 20 in the 5th concession, thence easterly along the concession across the end of Lot 18 in the 5th to the N.E. angle of said lot, thence northerly through Lot No. 18 in the 6th concession, 26, 27, and 28 in Block B, and terminating at the north-east angle of said lot No. 28, and at the Concession road, said road on the south side of marks, and to be forty feet wide.

By order.

WILLIAM HARPER,
Township Clerk.

MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, Nov. 8th, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC, THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29½ Montreal.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E. & P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E. & P.L.S*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

WILLIAM MOORE,
Boot and Shoemaker,
DIVISION STREET, MADOC.
☞ Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.
Offers for purchase received by
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29½ Montreal.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

Support the Local Institutions!

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, $1,00 to 1,05. Barley, 50c. Rye, 55c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 65c. Butter, 16a17. Pork, $6 to $6,50.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1,10 to $1,10½. Barley, 60c to 00c. Rye, 60c to 00c. Oats, 45c. to 48c. Peas, 65c to 00c

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, $1,05 a 15. Barley, 60 to0 0c. Rye, 60c to 00c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 60c

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The London *Shipping Gazette* mentions that French products of fabrics, wine, &c., may be bought now in France at fearfully low prices, owing to war and the paralyzation of commerce.

An Irish woman who was stealing wood at Holyoke, Mass., the other night, got too big a load, and the rope with which it was bound slipped around her neck and strangled her. She was found dead next morning.

The success of Germany seems to have checked the disaffection of the Poles. An address is now circulating among the better classes, to which signatures are solicited, expressing their loyalty to King William.

Attempts are proposed to introduce sponge-growing into the industries of the harbours on the eastern coast of America. It seems that one species of the sponge has recently been thriving in Portland harbour, and it is inferred that it would live in all places on the Eastern coast south of that place.

Prince Gortschakoff is seventy-two years old, and has been in the Government service for nearly half a century. During that time he has represented Russia in Germany and Austria. During the Crimean war he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which position he has displayed marked ability, and has been repeatedly honoured by the Emperor.

French prisoners in Germany say they like it tolerably well in that country, and have even become reconciled, in some measure, to the fare they get, only the black rye bread which is given to them remains as unpalateable as ever, and they express their contempt for the same by pointing to their feet, meaning that it is as black as their boots. German bakers reap a rich harvest from this, for the prisoners spend their last sou to buy wheat bread.

Every man in Renfrew who can muster a barrel of pork and flour, two or three hundred acres of limits, and a dozen of axes, is away lumbering. Never was there such a stir in the timber-making regions, and operatives never received such high wages. The ravages made in the woods by the late fires render it an imperative necessity to make all the timber possible in the burnt districts, for next year it will be useless for manufacturing purposes.

Canadian millers are importing wheat very extensively in some quarters from Chicago and Milwaukee. One miller in Goderich recently had laid down to him 70,000 bushels at from $1 05 to $1 10 in gold. The Galt *Reporter* notices similar importations at that place. The millers in Galt are bringing in wheat to a large extent from Chicago, and the same thing is noted of most of the milling towns and villages in Ontario. It must certainly be looked upon as one of the eccentricities of trade when we find that wheat can be bought in Chicago and laid down in Galt at a cheaper rate than it can be bought in western Canada; but it appears to be a fact nevertheless, and seems to hold out but little prospect for an advance in the price of this important cereal.

A farmer who has recently travelled through several of the town ships in the county of Perth, says that the fall wheat is so rank in many places that calves and sheep are turned in to feed upon it in order to keep it down; but the breadth sown is not large. An unusual quantity of ploughing has also been done in the same locality, during the present fall, it being intended to sow a large breadth of oats, peas and barley in the spring, instead of so much spring wheat as formerly. The Seaforth Expositor says this is a good idea, as such crops pay much better in this part of the country now, and are a much surer crop than wheat. The sooner our farmers give up growing so much wheat, and raise more coarse grains and stock, the better will it be for themselves and the country.

Gen. Aurelles de Paladines, the victor of Orleans, is now fifty-three years of age. He honourably served for many years in the armies of his country, and his services in Algeria, twenty-five years ago, when he was quite a young man, were enthusiastically complimented by that true gentlemen and *preux cavalier*, Gen. Cavaignac. When the agents of Bonaparte, previous to the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, left no stone unturned to secure the assistance of as many talented young Colonels and Generals of the army as possible, Aurelles de Paladines lent a deaf ear to their fatal insinuations, and, as a consequence, he has ever since remained a subject of distrust to the Bonapartist Court. While such men as Canrobert, Vailliant, Magnan and Randon were promoted to Marshal-ships, Aurelles de Paladines could not rise above the rank of a simple Brigadier.

Who can Beat It?—Mr Lindley Moore, of Port Bruce, a day or two ago, presented us with a number of apples, being the second crop of this season, and more extraordinary still, from this season's growth of wood.—*Aylmer (Ont.) Enterprise.*

Napanee.—Very great improvements have been made in Napanee during the present season. Over one hundred buildings have been erected, at an estimated cost of $100,000. A steam engine has been purchased, and an engine-house built at a cost of over $6,000. One mile of good covered drain has been made, over one mile of street gravelled, over half a mile has been properly gravelled, and more than half a mile of splendid plank-walk, 6 feet wide, has been laid down, besides repairs to side-walks crossings, too numerous to mention.—The Town Council has also adopted a resolution urging upon the County Council to take steps for the assumption of the toll roads within the county, for the purpose of making them free.

Frauds By Grand Trunk Officials.—On Friday last four officials of the Grand Trunk Railroad were arrested, charged with being concerned in a series of frauds on the Company. The offenders were two conductors named Dalton and Christopher, and two station agents named Jarvis (Belleville,) and Ryan (Brighton,) and their *modus operandi* appears to have been the following:—The station agent, acting in collusion with the conductors, would issue tickets to passengers, the conductors would collect them in due course, but not cancel them, the latter would afterwards return them to the station agent, who would reissue them, and the fares paid be divided between the conspiring parties. It is said that the frauds amount to a very large sum, and a rumour is afloat that another person, who is "wanted" on a charge of being implicated, has absconded to parts unknown.

Prussian Ambition.—The N. Y. Tribune's Washington special says:—Diplomatic circles are excited just now by a curious rumour relating to the reported efforts of the Prussian Government to secure a foothold in the West Indies. It is stated that a Prussian agent visited President Baez in San Domingo some months ago, and informally offered to take the reversion of our annexation scheme, purchase the territory of San Domingo, and transfer all to German control. Such a rumour reached here from Havana at the time, but was generally discredited. Now, however, it is reported that Count Bismarck has made through Mr Bancroft a definite proposition to this Government that Prussia shall be allowed to negotiate for a coaling and naval station, either in San Domingo or some other of the West Indian islands, without opposition from the United States, this Government to receive the support of North Germany in acquiring a coaling station in the Mediterranean. The foregoing statement is given as a rumour, but it is positively declared that its truth will be established. Another report says that the Germans intend attacking the French West Indian colonies, if they found our Government at all inclined to listen to their acquiring such territory by transfer or conquest.

French and Prussians.—The "Besieged Resident" Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, in one of his recent letters, contrasts the characteristics of the peoples of the two nations now at war, in a manner not very flattering to either. Speaking of the besieged and starving Parisians, he says:—"I really am sorry for these vain, silly, gulled humbugs among whom I am living. They have many amiable qualities, although, in trying to be Spartans, they have mistaken their vocation. They are, indeed, far too agreeable to be Spartans, who in private life must have been the most intolerable of bores. It is a sad confession of human weakness, but, as a rule, persons are not liked on account of their virtues. Excessively good people are—speaking socially—anguiar. Take, for instance, the Prussians; they are saints compared with the French. They have every sort of excellence: they are honest, sober, hardworking, well instructed, brave, good sons, husbands, and fathers, and yet all this is spoilt by one single fault—they are insupportable. Laugh at the French, abuse them as one may, it is impossible to help liking them. Admire, respect the Prussians as one may, it is impossible to help disliking them. I will venture to say that it would be impossible to find 100 Germans born south of the Main who would declare, on their honour, they prefer a Prussian to a Frenchman. The only Prussian I ever knew who was an agreeable man was Bismarck. All others with whom I have been thrown—and I have lived for years in Germany—were proud as Scotchmen, cold as New Englanders, and touchy as only Prussians can be. I once had a friend among them. His name was Buckenbrook. Inadvertently I called him Butterbrod. We have never spoken since. A Prussian hi is the most offensive specimen of humanity t ture and pipeclay have ever produced. Apa all political considerations, the supremacy nation in Europe will be a social calamity. France, like vanquished Greece, introduces th nities of society among these pedants, squir martinets."

Two "agricultural rakes," named William Donald and Joseph Tisdale, alias John King, been cleverly caught at St. Thomas. The Journal says they went to Mr Daniel Marlatt, Yarmouth Centre, and besought that worthy to accept an agency under them. In the cou the conversation they proposed to open up a spondence, and with this view asked for Mr M. dress, which the latter kindly gave, writing his and address on a fragment of foolscap handed by one of the parties. The next place at which turned up was at the office of Mr Sheriff M where they presented a note of hand for $125, by Daniel Marlatt, jr., and endorsed by W. McDo and which they offered to negotiate for $100! they just happened on the wrong man, for the S quietly slipped out of his office and drove at on Mr Marlatt's. The result is that both men are in gaol.

VARIETIES.

Judicious advertising always pays.

What has a mouth larger than its head?—A r

What is always behind time?—The back watch.

Thousand who fear death pour it down throats.

Large type is not necessary in an advertisem Blind folks don't read newspapers.

Why must a line drawn by a pen always be slope? Because its always an ink-line (incline).

If you would rise in the world, you must not to kick at every cur which barks at you as you along.

A veteran shopkeeper says that although his cle are very talkative during the day, they are alw ready to shut up at night.

A greenhorn of inquiring mind asks what is difference between a screw-driver and a screw-pellor?

A Colorado editor avenges himself on a rival publishing his marriage under the head of "Cri and Casualties."

"Never mind the obituary, Judge," said a Mo tana culprit when the Court became pathetic in p pouncing the sentence. "Let's fix the time for funeral."

There is a purple half to a grape, a mellow h to the peach, a sunny half to the globe, and a bet half to the man who is fortunate enough to hav good wife.

Franklin, on hearing the remark that what was l on earth went to the moon, asserted that there m be a deal of advice accumulated there.

A Kansas paper tells of an Indian agent who, two years, saved enough from his salary of $1,500 build a $30,000 house and set up his brother and t other honest fellows in the newspaper business denounce corruption.

How do you like the character of St. Paul asked a person of his landlady. "Ah, he was a go old soul, for he once said, you know, that we must what is set before us, and ask no questions for co science sake. I always thought I should like hi for a boarder."

A Christian was brought before a magistrate for unprovoked assault on a Jew. "What has he don that you should knock him down?" asked the judg "Done! why isn't he one of the bloody Jews th crucified our Saviour?" "But," remonstrated th magistrate, "all that happened nearly two thousan years ago." "Did it? Why I only heard of it la night," answered the over zealous convert.

We suppose the best stories of odd incidents i the career of ministers are told by clergymen them selves. Imagine yourself listening to a grave Meth odist preacher who spoke of having once passed night at a rough house in the country, and just be fore going to bed, suggested the reading of a chapte in the Bible and family prayers. The man in th house after a hasty search, could find only a coupl of leaves of the good book, which he laid on the table with the remark: "I really didn't know I was a pear out of the Bible."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 413. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Kingston and Madoc Railway.

The following is the Circular of which mention was made last week, and which was read in the Town Hall, Madoc, on Saturday, the 3rd inst., to the public meeting which had been called for the purpose of taking it into consideration :—

KINGSTON, Nov 23rd, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Carruthers, who since his return from England has been mostly absent in Montreal, has just returned from that city, and yesterday informally met the Kingston Directors of the K. & M. Railway, and gave as the result of his enquiries—that he could not ascertain any chance of obtaining assistance in England, capitalists there looking upon the undertaking as too limited a one for them to take up.

This he ascertained before the receipt of the papers which Mr. Gildersleeve was requested to draw up. Had there been a chance of doing anything—which there was not—he considered that these papers should have been accompanied by guarantees from the different localities as to their amounts, to have enabled him to take practical steps.

He saw Mr. Laidlaw and others, from Canada, who were unable to obtain the assistance they sought even for their larger undertakings.

He went down into Wales and examined the Festiniog Narrow Guage Road, and had several interviews with Mr. Fairlie, the originator of the Fairlie Locomotive, and was much impressed with the Narrow Guage System as applicable to this country.

This result of enquiries in England leaves the undertaking in the same position as before the last meeting at Kingston. In the absence, as far as they are aware, of any present prospect of a larger amount of means being raised along the line than the amounts already mentioned, the Directors here do not see any practical step which can just now be taken; and therefore deemed it advisable to communicate the result of Mr Carruthers' enquiries to their Co-Directors before calling a general meeting of the Board. They would be glad that such a meeting should be called, if their Co-Directors can suggest any practical steps which can be taken.

The Charter states—"Work must be commenced within the year." Mr Bawden, however, our Solicitor, thinks this will not affect the legality of the Charter.

The question of Provincial aid to Railways will doubtless be discussed at the ensuing session at Toronto, when the President will make it his business to see that the claims of the road are properly represented.

The Directors here look upon the opening up of the Iron Mines along the line as a material element towards the construction of the road. There has, during the past summer, been a successful test of 40 tons of ore from the Howe Mine in Bedford, and there is now 100 tons of the same ore on the wharf here awaiting shipment to Danville for further test. You will see, therefore, that practical steps are being taken at this end of the line. They would suggest that the localities at the Western end should have a similar quantity of the Seymour ore brought to Belleville during sleighing, to be shipped next spring to some furnace in the United States. They believe that this and similar action on the part of any other localities where good ore has been found will have an important effect on the prospects of the road.

Hoping to hear from you with any suggestions which you think the present state of affairs calls for,

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,
WM. ROBINSON,
Pres't K & M. R.

The Madoc Provisional Directors have forwarded the following in answer :—

MADOC, Dec. 3rd, 1870.

WM. ROBINSON, Esq., President K. & M. RR.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 23rd November, we have to state that we did not feel at liberty to reply until we had consulted the people of the Township—for a feeling of disappointment was strongly expressed with reference to the delay in hearing from Mr Carruthers after his return from England.

A public meeting was called for to-day, at which your circular was read and commented upon,—resulting in the following resolutions :—

Moved by Mr Tumelty, and seconded by Mr Vankleeck :—

"That the local Provisional Directors memorialize the Local Member—Dr. Boulter—to ask the Government to render assistance to the Kingston & Madoc RR., for a route not more than seventy-five miles in length."

Moved by Mr Cross, and seconded by Mr. Rose :—

"That the Provisional Board be requested to procure an extension of the time to commence the construction of the road, if necessary, and an amendment of the Charter, to extend the road to the Georgian Bay."

We have much pleasure in stating that in answer to a direct inquiry, the meeting unanimously decided to adhere to the scheme of a road from Kingston to Madoc, so long as Kingston shows a desire to push the scheme on to a successful conclusion.

We do not consider it necessary to make any further test of the Seymour iron ore, for the reason that it has already been practically tested at the foundry in this village, and been pronounced unsurpassed for machine purposes. The quality is superior, the quantity inexhaustible.

The successful opening of the Gosford and Quebec road was alluded to at the meeting, and an opinion expressed in favour of a wooden road, if the requisite amount of capital cannot be obtained for an iron road.

We are apprehensive that the unfortunate delay in commencing work will cause the necessity of Parliamentary action in order to give legal force to the charter.

The Kingston members of the Board can determine whether it will be necessary to have another meeting of the Board before submitting our proposition for assistance to the Government. If a meeting is held, of course the session will be in Belleville, in accordance with a former arrangement.

We have the honour to remain
Your obedient servants,
A. F. WOOD,
ALBERT SMALLFIELD.

Fatal Collision on the Grand Trunk.

One of the most disastrous railway accidents which have occurred on the Grand Trunk line for some time past, happened at a place called the Dangers, about four miles west of Brighten station between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning. The collision resulted in the death of three men and the injury of several others, one of whom it is feared will not recover. Eighteen freight cars, with their valuable contents, and two locomotives, are totally destroyed, one of the latter being almost new.

The facts of the affair are as follows :—It appears that since the arrest of Ryan, the former station agent at Brighton, who is accused of embezzlement, a young man named R. W. Ward has been performing the duties of operator and station master. Ward had been on duty for about ten days and nights, having applied several times to the Toronto office of the Grand Trunk for assistance, stating that he was unable to carry on the work single-handed. On Saturday morning, wearied with the continued loss of rest, he must have fallen into a doze, and failed to hear a message sent from Colborne, to the effect that No. 15 freight train had left that place, and would cross No. 10 at Brighton. The last named is a Merchants' Express through train, and has the right of way over all other freight trains; and the conductor receiving no orders from the station agent, proceeded on his way towards Colborne. At the place known as the "Dangers," the two trains met while going at full speed; the crash that took place must have been something frightful, judging from the appearance of the wreck when we visited it some hours after the accident. The two locomotives were smashed literally to atoms. The cars, which caught fire soon after the collision, were piled one on the top of the other, and were in one mass of flames. The smell of the burning flesh of five or six valuable horses which were on the train, and also of the remains of the unfortunate engineer and fireman of No. 10, who were buried in the red hot ruins of their engine, was most sickening. The track for some distance along was strewed with the freight, which consisted of dry goods, raisins, nuts, boots and shoes, grain, and a variety of fancy wares of a most valuable nature. To say that the whole was damaged to such an extent as to be rendered perfectly valueless, hardly expresses the complete nature of the destruction: by the time the fire had burnt itself out, and the track was cleared, there was hardly a vestige of what had once been a train to be seen, the wheels and iron work being all that remained.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded :—Daniel Montgomery, of Roxborough, county of Stormont. He leaves a wife and three children. He was proceeding with a team of horses to the lumber district back of Peterborough, and was in the car with his horses next to the engine. Death appeared to have been immediate.—Thomas Wright, engineer of No. 10 train; unmarried; aged about 40. He was an Englishman and had been in the country about five years. He was formerly employed as engine-driver on the Newcastle and Berwick railway. He was burnt to a cinder under his engine.—Charles Chandler, fireman of train No. 10, aged 35, was about two years in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway. He was married about three months ago in Cobourg, and resided with Mr Travis, Front street, Toronto. He was burnt with Wright, under the engine.—William Brown, engine-driver of train No. 15, was slightly injured about the legs and groin. Ralph Hutchinson, fireman of No. 15 train, was considerably bruised about the head and face.—James Shea, teamster, resides in the county of Stormont. He was in the same car with the deceased Montgomery. He was seriously and, it is feared, fatally injured. James McDonald, teamster, county of Stormont, slightly hurt.

The *Globe*, from which we take the above, furnishes the following statement :—

R. W. WARD, night operator at Brighton, said :—I was ordered to take the duty of Mr Ryan, the station master, who was arrested for alleged embezzlement last Thursday week. I am not capable of doing the duty of this station alone; I was promised assistance last Saturday, a week ago to-day. I telegraphed Thursday again. I have not had any sleep for ten nights, and can hardly keep my eyes open. No. 10 train passed out of the station before I knew it. I can't tell you any more now, I am so played out. If they had sent me assistance, this accident would not have happened.

The total amount of damage done is estimated at $250,000, which sum includes the two locomotives, as they may be looked upon as worth nothing now but for old iron. The boilers and bodies of them are crushed into one another, and it is next to impossible to tell to which of the two they belonged. The track was not damaged much; a few of the ties were consumed, but they were soon replaced.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, which he is obliged to make annually to Congress, is necessarily long—from the number of subjects to which he has to refer—and therefore generally uninteresting to others than citizens of the United States. This year, however, he seems determined that it shall attract some attention in Canada, for he makes a long complaint about the course of the Canadian authorities to American fishermen not being marked by a friendly feeling—and in anticipation of the same course being pursued next season, he recommends the suspension of the law authorizing the transit of goods in bond through American territory; and if that is not enough, to refuse to permit Canadian vessels to enter the waters of the U. S. He also sets up a claim to the right of American citizens to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence.—This talk about the unneighbourly and unfriendly disposition of Canada might seem a little serious, if it did not come at this season, when the fishermen have gone home for the winter, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence is effectually closed by ice.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

The War Situation.

The German accounts of the fighting last week have not been so fully confirmed, as to make it clear that the French suffered such reverses as to render it impossible for them to continue the war any longer. The report that the Germans had re-taken Orleans last week was premature, as the French, though they have evacuated the city, did not do so until the beginning of this week; and the army of the Loire has not capitulated, nor has Gen. De Paladines been taken prisoner, as was reported. In the fighting round Paris, it was not, as at first alleged, the French, but the Prussians, who suffered so severely that they were obliged to ask for a truce to bury their dead. Garibaldi, also, instead of being beaten and captured, has, it is claimed, gained a success over Gen. Werder at Autun.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—The Government has received, by balloon from Paris, official reports to the 4th, of the progress and results of the movement made by Gen Ducrot. They state that Thursday was passed in burying the dead and succouring the wounded. On Friday morning the Prussians attacked, with great impetuosity, the French at Champigny and in front of Villiers. After seven hours' fighting the enemy failed to carry the positions of the French, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were from 15,000 to 20,000. Saturday the French recrossed the Marne and took up positions. The enemy made no attempt to resist them. Ducrot greatly distinguished himself in the battle on Friday.

Among the killed is General Lachariere. General Renault was badly wounded. General Sonilly in his report says the troops who attacked the French exceeded their number by 100,000. Their losses must have been extraordinary, for the next day they were so weakened that they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed. The success of the French created intense enthusiasm in Paris.

TOURS, Dec. 6.—General D'Aurelles de Paladines retreated from Orleans with a force believed to be 200,000 strong. He had five hundred cannon. The Government authorities wished him to remain at Orleans and receive the Prussian attack; but they gave way to the General's opinion that the place was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost, but was powerless to effect anything. At half-past eleven the Germans demanded the evacuation of the city, threatening to bombard it in case of refusal. The Prussians captured but few prisoners and no ammunition.

The official report of the battle of Orleans shows that the Prussians attacked each corps of the army separately in greater force, thus repulsing the left of the Army of the Loire and turning Orleans, so as to render the evacuation of the town necessary.

Gambetta has issued a circular to the prefects saying:—"The situation of the army is good. Heavy reinforcements of artillery are arriving, and the forward movement will soon be resumed. The opposition are attempting the circulation of false rumours to discourage and demoralize, but their assertions may be confidently denied."

LILLE, Dec. 6.—Yesterday two Prussian officers appeared before the town of Peronne, in the department of Somme, and demanded its surrender. They alleged that a Prussian army corps was encamped immediately in rear of the town. They were promptly arrested and locked up. The railway to Albert will be restored at once. A great movement of troops is in progress here.

DRESDEN, Dec. 5, evening.—The King of Saxony has received a telegram from Prince George to the effect that the enemy retired the day before behind the Marne, and that further offensive movements on the part of the besieged were impossible. He gives the total loss of Saxons in the late engagements as follows: Officers, 216; rank and file, 2,100.

There will be more life and stir this year about the Municipal Elections than there was last, when the whole Council was returned by acclamation on the day of nomination. Mr. Wood is again a candidate for the Reeveship, and is opposed by Mr. Cross, the present Deputy Reeve. Mr. S. Reed and Mr. P. Vankleeck are running for the Deputy Reeveship.—Mr. John Tassie, whose address soliciting support for that position was published last week, having withdrawn from the contest. It is also said—though we have no official information of the fact.—that Mr. John N. Moore has given up the intention of seeking election as a Councillor. All the present Councillors are, we understand, candidates for re-election.

Railway Prospects.

In the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech, delivered from the throne, on the opening of the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, the 7th instant, it is stated, with reference to the application of the large surplus remaining unused in the Provincial Treasury; that—"a measure will be submitted, recommending a grant of money to stimulate the initiation of well considered and *bona fide* Railway undertakings, which are specially designed to penetrate the heart of our Free Grant Territory, and also to encourage similar enterprises pointing in the same direction, or to our Inland Lakes, which, when completed, will secure to certain other sections of country the luxury of speedy travel and the advantages of cheap transport, hitherto enjoyed only by those within reasonable distances of existing thoroughfares, to which the now unprovided localities have long contributed."

The claims of the K. & M. RR., as a *bona fide* undertaking, to a share of this surplus, will no doubt be presented and properly urged during the session, and so far the prospects of the road may be considered to be improved.

Notice has also been given in the *Canada Gazette*, "that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an Act authorizing the construction of a Railway, to connect Toronto with Ottawa, passing through, or near Peterborough, Madoc and Carleton Place, with power to cross the Ottawa River, at or near Ottawa City, and to unite, amalgamate, or make running arrangements with Railway lines in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec."

Such a road, connecting the Dominion and the Provincial capital, is likely to be a feasible and popular scheme; and if it should be carried out and the line pass through this village it must have a considerable effect in adding to the prosperity of Madoc; though the road to Kingston will still be needed to give the farmers a good market for their produce, and to lead to active operations in mining the iron ores of this and neighbouring townships.

On the first page will be found a report of the result of the Railway meeting on Saturday last.

Charge of Barn-Burning.

George Richardson, Postmaster at Malone, Marmora, against whom a warrant had been issued on the application of George O. Hays, appeared at the Town-Hall, Madoc, before A. F. Wood and James O'Hara, Esqs., for examination on the charge preferred against him of having burned a barn on the east half of lot 17 in the 10th concession of Marmora, the property of Mr McLellan, of Belleville, on the night of Saturday, Nov. 26th.—The hearing of the case had been originally fixed for Dec. 1st, when

John Feigle was sworn and deposed as follows:—

I was at John Murray's in Marmora at work; when I was coming home on Saturday night last, I stopped in at Mr Minchin's, which is about three-quarters of a mile from George Richardson's place; I stayed until 12 o'clock at night; after 12 o'clock I started for home, and went by the way of Powell's Mill. When I got pretty near where the barn was that was burned, I saw some one coming over the hill from the direction of Richardson's house. I stept out of the road into the corner of the fence, and sat down about four or five panels from the barn. This man went to the building and lit a match, scraped some straw together in a bunch, and set fire to it. At first I thought it was George Richardson, but was sure it was him when the light of the fire blazed upon his face. I swear positively it was George Richardson, now present under arrest. After setting fire to the straw, he started back towards his house, looking back once in a while towards the barn. I ran home fast as I could, about a quarter of a mile away. Mark Powell and others live nearer, but I didn't tell any one, only my brother. I was afraid of my life and of my father's property. I next told Hays. The fire was lit under the edge of the barn. After I got home I saw the light of what I suppose was the barn burning.

On Monday, Leonard Feigle was sworn and deposed that on the night of the fire his brother John came home late, and told witness, who was in bed, that he had seen Richardson fire the barn; that his brother seemed scared, and told him not to tell any one; but witness going over to see the burnt barn on Sunday morning, was asked by Hays "Who could have done it?" and replied "it was plain enough it was Richardson,"—and accounted for having done this, after being warned by his brother not to do so, by saying it slipped out of him.

G. O. Hays being examined on this point, while Leonard Feigle was taken out of court, said that the last witness "kind of hinted" that Richardson had burnt the barn, but he could not say precisely what words were used. Hays then went to John Feigle, being induced to do so, because some threats had been made against himself.

Peter Loveless was next called, and deposed that being awakened by hearing the fire, he went to it, the whole building being then in flames, and the roof falling in. It was then 20 minutes to 3 by his clock, on Sunday morning. On Saturday night, witness had a conversation, while waiting for the mail, with Richardson, who appeared to think Hays had bothered him, and said that neither he nor his office would be bothered with Hays after that night.—On cross examination he said he never saw Hays misbehave himself in the office, nor could he say whether Richardson had said that Hays had continually annoyed him.

Mr Gream, who appeared for the defendant, wished to offer some evidence, to show that it was a case in which bail might be taken. He then called W. H. Palmer, who was called, and deposed that he resided in Mr Richardson's house. He gave a very minute account of how he happened to be very wakeful that night, the situation of the rooms, &c., and said that Richardson, who went to his bedroom about half-past 9 o'clock, never left the house that night: but about three o'clock next morning called to witness, and said there's a fire somewhere near; looked out of the window, and saw the fire, which was then only flickering near the sill of the barn. Would have gone to it, but was warned not to do so by Richardson, who said it might be a trap, and the witness might be shot, and it might be said he was shot in the act of firing the barn.—The witness also testified that there was hostile conversation early in the evening between Richardson and Hays, who called the postmaster a liar, when witness told Hays he was a blackguard, and had better leave the house.

The Bench committed Richardson for trial, but accepted bail for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions, himself in $400, and two sureties in the same amount each; Hays also being bound over to prosecute.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN ELZEVIR.—A meeting was held some time ago in the village of Queensboro', for the purpose of taking steps towards erecting a Church in that village. The Rev. Mr. Mockridge was in the chair, and D. Thompson, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The meeting was strongly in favour of the movement and a Building Committee was formed. A very handsome site, commanding a fine view from all parts of the village was offered for it by Mr. Wm. Wiggins, of Queensboro. Afterwards the building committee met, examined plans, &c., but nothing definite was done, till they met again last Saturday, when a subscription list was opened, and quite a large sum was subscribed by the committee alone. People of all denominations seem to take a lively interest in it and before long Queensboro', it is hoped, will have a Church which will not only be an ornament to the village, but also a convenience for it and the Townships generally. The Building Committee is formed as follows:—

Rev. Mr. Mockridge, Chairman; D. Thompson, Secretary; Wm. Diamond, Thos. Wiggins, Wm. Wiggins, Isaac Maconkey, and Joseph Cottrell.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST.—Hereafter there will be Divine Service in this Church every Sunday evening commencing at 7 o'clock P. M.—and every Sunday morning, commencing at 11, except on January 1st, 1871, and every fourth Sunday from that date.

A CARD.

M. BOWELL, Esq., M.P.,
Agent Queen Insurance Company,
Belleville.

PLEASE convey to the Queen Insurance Company my thanks for the prompt settlement of my claim, amounting to $550, for loss sustained at the late fire in the Village of Madoc.

ANDREW WRIGHT.

Madoc, Dec. 7th, 1870.

☞ We have received from Messrs. Munn & Co., publishers of that valuable periodical, the *Scientific American*, a very neatly got up little volume, containing full particulars about the U. S. Patent Law, and a variety of other information of importance to Inventors and Mechanics.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION!

TAKE Notice, that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any of my Family, without my written order, and that all persons supplying them with goods otherwise, will do so at their own risk.

MICHAEL LANGLEY.

Elsevir, Dec. 8, 1870.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To Whom It may Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, by the Undersigned, to the ELECTORS of the MUNICIPALITY of MADOC, that they are required to Meet at the TOWN-HALL,

On MONDAY, the Nineteenth Day of December instant, for the purpose of Nominating

A Reeve, a Deputy Reeve, and Three Councillors.

to represent the Municipality for the ensuing Year.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, December 3rd, 1870.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

YOUR Vote and Interest are respectfully solicited for

S. D. ROSS,

as COUNCILLOR for 1871.

To the Municipal Electors OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request of a large number of my friends, that I should become a Candidate for the office of Municipal

COUNCILLOR,

for the ensuing year, I now offer my services in that capacity, and solicit your votes and interest. If elected, you may depend upon my doing the best for all parts of the Township, irrespective of any sectional views.

JOHN N. MOORE.

Madoc, Dec. 1, 1870.

To the Municipal Electors OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

GENTLEMEN,—Many of my friends having expressed a desire to see me again in the Municipal Council, I now announce myself a Candidate for the office of

Deputy Reeve,

and respectfully ask for your Votes and Interest to secure my election to that position for the ensuing year.

PETER VANKLEECK.

Madoc, Dec. 3, 1870.

To the Electors of the Municipality of Madoc.

GENTLEMEN,—In response to the invitation of any number of the Electors of this Municipality, I shall, on the day of Nomination, offer you my services for the

Deputy Reeveship

for the ensuing year, and I need hardly say that I solicit every vote, and if elected—which I think cannot admit of a doubt—I shall endeavour to prove to you that your confidence in me has not been misplaced, by looking carefully after the interests of not a particular section but of the Municipality generally, always keeping economy in view.

I am your obedient Servant,

STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, Dec. 1st, 1870.

MEDICAL HALL,

Cooper Street, Madoc,

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late Disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment

as ever of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

G. D. RAWE,

WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has removed his Business to the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he will be glad to see them all; and he would also intimate that he has just added to his Stock a good assortment of WATCHES, both Gold and Silver, together with a choice selection of Gold and Silver and Gold-Plated JEWELLERY, consisting of Rings, Chains, Brooches, Earrings, &c., &c. Also, a Variety of Articles especially suited for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

☞ A good supply of CLOCKS always on hand.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Dec. 1st, 1870.

Bateman, Wm	Kane, James
Brunson, Lewis	Love, Adam
Bateman, Jno M	Lynn, Daniel
Bailey, Miss Alice	Moxley, Mrs R
Baddleford, James	Nelson, Alexander
Brown, Mrs Susan (2)	Nolan, Mrs B
Bacon, Samuel	O'Connor, M J
Beddome, Frederick	Riggs, Hiram
Bronson, Chester	Robinson, Thomas
Crother, Miss M	Ruport, Charles
Cooper, James	Rogers, Thomas
Cusick, Jno	Shaw, Wm
Carman, Jno (Regd.) 2	Sutherland, Dr
Davidson, Jno	Stoneburgh, Jno
Eaton, Miss F	Shaw, W
Fowler, Amos	Sine, Jno
Furguson, Jno	Somerville, James
Fitchell, A	Tweedy, Miss E
Glover, Philip	Weir, Mrs A (2)
Harvey, Cyrus	Weir, Jno
Hales, Charles	West, Richard
Hicks, Mary	Walker, B
Hannah, Mrs	Willmet, Miss Levina
Kehoe, Miss Margaret	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster*

E. FRANKLIN,

Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,

MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.

☞ Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.

PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.

LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC, THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 294 Montreal.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.

☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

C. C. FORNERI, *C.E. & P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E. & P.L.S*

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,

DIVISION STREET, MADOC.

☞ Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.

Offers for purchase received by

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 294 Montreal.

Markets.

No change from last week.

☞ The Ccroner's jury attributed the late fatal accident on the Grand Trunk at Brighton to the reckless violation of the rules of the Company with regard to the regulation of the duties of the employees; and says that the victims came to their deaths "accidentally, casually, and by misfortune, and not otherwise."

☞ Another fatal accident occurred on the Grand Trunk, at Great Francis Bridge, near Richmond, on the 6th inst; by which nineteen cars were destroyed, and the engine-driver and brakesman were killed.

☞ Stirling village is in favour of giving a reasonable bonus to the Grand Junction Railway.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Bank of Montreal has just received $2,000 in new five-cent pieces, which are to be put in circulation immediately.

The French now make "artificial India rubber," which is said to be as good and much cheaper than the real article.

A couple in Newport, Rhode Island, recently celebrated their "pearl wedding," having been married 70 years.

One Captain Stafford, of Kentish Town, London, advertises a "remarkable physiological discovery," by means of which persons can increase in height and symmetry of figure.

There is a young apple merchant of Boston, not yet 21 years of age, who is laying a good foundation for the future. He employs five other boys younger than himself, apportioning them their districts for selling, and reaps a daily revenue of from $4 to $10.

A San Francisco letter says:—"There is not a solitary opening in the State of California, vast as it is, for another clerk, book-keeper, salesman, half-educated doctor, mining stock-broker, or general adventurer."

Sir Francis Hincks has purchased the Colton property at Brockville, lately owned by Mr Broadhead, and will shortly take up his residence there. The house, which was erected at immense cost, is one of the finest in Canada, and occupies a charming situation.

An extraordinary yield of grain is recorded by the Japanese Standard. Mr Matthews, of Richmond, last spring purchased nine pounds of Norway oats, which he sowed on an acre of ground. A few days ago he threshed out the grain and found he had as a return the extraordinary yield of twenty-seven bushels of fine oats, that would overrun considerably in weight. We think this is a yield hard to beat.

The census of the United States has proved rather a disappointment to our neighbours. Instead of a population of 42,000,000, which they with the utmost confidence had counted upon, the total will scarcely reach 38,000,000. From 1840 to 1850 the increase in population was 36 per cent; from 1850 to 1860 it was 35 per cent; but during the last decade it has amounted to only 21½ per cent.

Among the mails of the steamer Calabria, on arriving at New York, were some two thousand balloon letters from beleaguered Paris. They are extremely light, being written on paper furnished by the Government, and excited considerable curiosity. The mails "via sky" leave daily, and carry from 25,000 to 30,000 letters. Even in the event of their capture, the packages marked America are forwarded from Bremen and Hamburg *via* England.

The New York World says:—Frenchmen are unanimous in admitting that the large consumption of that most deleterious of liquors—absinthe—has really had a seriously injurious effect upon the morale and physique of the French army. We never see a bottle here without wishing to dash it on the pavement. Half of those amongst us who drink it are young idiots who don't care for it, but think it "the thing" to take what will surely destroy the small modicum of brains they've got.

The first-class Army Reserve of the British army is requiring numerous recruits. It is formed of soldiers who have served their term of enlistment, and voluntarily join for five years, during which time they will receive 4d. a day, and be allowed to reside where they please in the United Kingdom, following their usual avocations. The order states that they are liable to be recalled to their places in the army in case of "imminent national danger or of great emergency," and to serve for six months after peace is proclaimed. If married, their wives and families will be maintained by the State during their absence, and every man will resume his former rank in the army.

The Trenton *Courier* is not surprised at the difference of opinion as to the proper route for a railroad from Belleville to Peterborough, as any route in that line is "beset with great natural difficulties of mountain, hill, stream and vale. The easy, natural and beautiful route right up the valley of the Trent from its mouth is, at present, ignored for want of capitalists whose interests lie in that direction. An experienced surveyor and engineer said to us the other day, 'If the rails were only laid along the banks of the Trent the cars would run themselves.' We are sanguine enough to believe that this natural route will before long be appreciated and appropriated by men of means, and the railroad building community of this section of Ontario."

A method of making bread from whole wheat, without previously grinding it into flour, has been devised by a Frenchman named Semille. The grain is first soaked in water for half an hour; then put into a revolving cylinder with a rough inside surface, and shaken up, so as to remove the coarser part of the skin; and then soaked twenty or twenty-four hours more in water of the temperature of 75 deg. Fahrenheit, with which a little yeast and glucose has been mingled. By these means the grain acquires a pasty, doughy consistence, and can be mixed up by machinery and made into bread in the usual way. The invention is an important one, both from its saving the expense of grinding, and from the greater economy of keeping and transporting the whole grain instead of flour.

It may be well to state that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour that the Marquis of Lorne is to assume the Vice-royalty of Ireland after his marriage. There is no reason to believe that Lord Spencer has any present idea of surrendering the reins of government in Ireland, and therefore the suggestion of a successor wants the first essential element of probability. It may be added that no party in Ireland would desire to see such a change, while all would most heartily welcome the Royal Princess and the young Marquis who has been honoured with her hand if they visit the "Green Isle."

Of 3,000 men who went to the diamond diggings of South Africa, only eight or ten were what is called successful. The rest either came near starving, or secured barely enough to live upon by the hardest kind of work. Diamond and gold seekers are a part of the necessary machinery of the world's events, we suppose, but it would be in the interest of society if they were fewer. After all, the most of the men who engage in that perilous and savage kind of life seldom get more for their labour than they would get at home in the prosecution of civilising occupations and the enjoyment of civilised associations.

SMALL CURRENCY.—The Kingston *News* remarks:—"Among the topics to come before Parliament at the coming session it may be supposed that coinage reform will have its place. The change effected in the currency by Sir Francis Hincks' scheme of the exportation of American silver and the substitution of Canadian coins and small notes therefor has been so marked, and is so highly appreciated, that it cannot fail to be the subject of congratulatory remark in the house of Commons. It will be interesting to have a statement of the doings and further intentions of the government in this regard. An adequate supply of silver coin has to be kept up: the copper coinage should be rendered entirely uniform; and for the sake of their convenience, which has been proved, a small quantity of the twenty-five cent notes should be retained."

SURGICAL OPERATION.—We were shown, while in Beaverton last week, a large fatty tumour, removed from the arm of a woman in the township of Innisfil, by Dr. Ough of Beaverton, assisted by Drs. Montgomery of Keswick, and Boyle of Victoria. The tumour weighed ten pounds and measures 28 inches in circumference. The patient displayed extraordinary fortitude. She refused to take chloroform, and sat perfectly steady in the chair conversing the greater part of the time while Dr. Ough was engaged in cutting away the tumour. The operation occupied about twenty minutes and was quite successful. At latest accounts the patient was doing well.—*Orillia Packet.*

WOLVERINES.—These ferocious animals seem to be pretty numerous about here just now. At the recent session of the Williamsburgh Township Council, Mr. David Bradley brought into the Council room the dead bodies of three of them—a full grown one and two cubs, half grown,—which he had captured while the Council was in session. The bodies were still warm, the animals having been killed but a short distance from where the Council sat. Mr. Bradley claimed the bounty, $4 each, which was at once paid over by the Council.—*Morrisburgh Courier.*

BERLIN BROKEN-HEARTED.—Great dissatisfaction prevails at Berlin in consequence of the enormous expense of maintaining the French prisoners in Germany. Berlin is almost deserted, except by women dressed in black, who make list and pray for their absent relatives, and children, and old men who go mourning about the streets, buying the latest edition of the war journals. An enterprising merchant offers 500 thalers for Garibaldi's head.

On the anniversary of the battle of Jena (Oct. 14), a public speaker in Berlin stated that the statistics proved that the French prisoners then in Germany exceeded in number the French army which conquered at Jena! When the assertion was made the Metz prisoners had not yet arrived.

On Saturday last three thieves were publicly whipped in Wilmington, Delaware, and in addition to this punishment two or three of them were obliged to stand an hour in the pillory. These facts have revived an indignant outcry against Delaware for maintaining barbarism in the administration of her laws. The Delawareans say, however, that they can stand abuse much easier than they can afford to harbour criminals. The whipping-post is, they say, never encountered a second time by one individual. Delaware is not the only State in which the whipping-post is retained as a part of the legal machinery. In Virginia recently (near Lynchburg), a thief received fifteen lashes on his bare back, and will probably respect the property of Virginians in the future.

VARIETIES.

The "Dark Ages"—Ladies' ages.

A foreign *climb*—ascending the Alps.

Why is a balloon like silence?—Because it gives ascent.

Some men have little coin in their purse, but this is made up in abundance of brass in the countenance.

Why is milk like the treadmill?—Because it strengthens the calves.

Paris "fashions" are now described as tears and lamentations.

"Professor of the accumulative art" is the California term for thief.

A Cincinnati child tied crape on the door-knob to see if the carriages would come to take out riding, as they did the family across the street.

A stranger at New York, seeing a lady driving and her groom with folded arms behind, thought "that nigger must pay that nice-looking girl a pile to drive his carriage for him."

Asking a lady what her accomplishments are, is generally speaking, harmless enough. Still in these days, it might in some cases cause embarrassment to put the question, "Do you paint?"

The latest case of verdancy noted is that of a young man who purchased a box of paper collars—14's—and finding but ten collars in the box, went back for the other four!

A lady, who has been reading the law, is in the most fearful and agonising doubts regarding the legality of her married condition. She says, "Dit tries are illegal, and marriage is the greatest lottery in life."

An editor of one of the New York magazines lately sent back his tailor's bill, accompanied by a neatly printed slip, informing the tailor that his M.S. was "respectfully declined." Force of habit. The mistake was not discovered until next day. The tailor discovered it.

Sir Robert Peel once presented a farmer's club in England with two iron ploughs of the best build. On his next visit he found the old ploughs with wooden mould-boards again at work. "Sir," said a member of the club, "we tried the iron, and we be all of one mind, that they do make the weeds grow."

The governor of a well-known prison extolled the liberal diet of the convicts under his care in the following manner:—"They have not only thirty per cent. of azoted matter, twenty-seven of albumen, eighteen of gelatine, fifteen of fibrine, and seven of phosphates, but also ten cubic yards of air a day—upwards of five hundred gallons—a regular orgie."

A lady of Vienna having somewhat rudely remarked to Mr. Ward that it was strange that all the best society spoke French at well as German, while the English scarcely spoke French at all, or spoke it ill, Ward answered that the English must be excused for their want of practice, as the French only had not been twice to London to teach them, as they had to Vienna.

Amongst the applications for the situation of schools at the Sutherland union was an applicant who described himself as an ex-student of the London University. "I failed to pass the last examination because I did not know French. I passed in all the mathematical subjects. I never would degrade my position by offering myself for the union school were it not that I hope, if my services are accepted, to be able to save a little, so as to enable me to finish my education." He considered it a degradation to ask for a testimonial for such an object, and would be doing himself an injury if he did not succeed. "I enclose my *carte de visite*, which I had taken this summer. I am not married, and I should like very much to get a place in Sutherland."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 414. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 8.—The French were utterly defeated at Orleans. 10,000 were made prisoners and 77 pieces of artillery, including several mitrailleuses, and four gunboats on the Loire, were captured.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Prussians sent a flag of truce into Paris announcing the capture of Orleans, the rout of the army of the Loire, with thirty guns and thousands of prisoners taken, and the reported death of Ducrot.

TOURS, Dec. 9.—Montargis has been evacuated by the Germans. The army of the Loire has again started on its forward movement.

Advices from Paris by balloon to the 8th say the situation is satisfactory. The Prussians were actively constructing defensive works in the rear of the lines from which the French recently drove them.

A large number of prisoners had arrived at Paris, captured in the battles at the east and south of the city on the 2nd.

The Prussians in their attack hurled over 120,000 men against Ducrot, yet he held his ground and repulsed the enemy.

Advices from the garrison at Belfort to the 6th have been received. The siege was progressing vigorously. The Prussians attempted to storm the place but were driven off. One of the regiments was entirely cut to pieces in the attack.

Gen. Trochu had received a letter from Gen. Von Moltke announcing the defeat of the army of the Loire, and offering a safe conduct to such parties as might be designated to verify the news. The offer was refused by the Government, who at once issued a proclamation to the people of Paris, giving information of the proposition of Von Moltke and their reply thereto, and saying even if the statement were true they would still have the right to expect a movement of the nation to their assistance, and they would continue the combat.

NEW YORK,—The World's London special of the 7th says the town is full of rumours purporting that Paris will capitulate on the 10th. Great contractors are known to have prepared immense quantities of provisions to be despatched to Paris, and special contracts have been made for railway transportation.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Ducrot, at Vincennes, on the 4th instant, issued the following address:—"Soldiers. after two days of glorious battles you have recrossed the Marne, having found your efforts were fruitless. When the enemy has not time to concentrate, or to prepare to continue the vain sacrifice of life, let us renew the contest with increased animation and raise our hearts to the level of the sacrifice demanded by the holy cause for which we must not hesitate to sacrifice our lives."

Preparations for a great movement and sortie are being made in Paris. No person is allowed to leave the city. Trochu and Ducrot were both outside the walls on the 4th.

Riots are reported to have broken out in Berlin on account of the calling into active service of the married men of the Landwehr.

HAVRE, Dec. 7.—The Prussians are advancing on this city. The French gave them battle a few miles distant. Losses about equal.

TOURS, Dec. 9.—The Journal Officiel announces the removal of the Government to Bordeaux. Gambetta will go to the army of the Loire, with the supreme object of reaching Paris. He will then return here and remain with the archives. Gen. Chausey reports he fought yesterday against the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and repulsed the enemy along the whole line.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 7.—The Germans are vigorously pursuing the French army of the Loire.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—King William telegraphs to Queen Augusta to-day: There was severe and successful fighting yesterday near Meung. More resistance is expected. There was one gun, several mitrailleuses and 150 prisoners taken.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The reported renewal of negotiations for an armistice is incorrect. The Foreign Office here denies any movement in that sense on the port of the neutral powers, nor has M. Gambetta made overtures to Count Bismarck. Some other members of the Tours Government, who are violently opposed to Gambetta and anxious to conclude the war, attempted to offer negotiations. Discovering the scheme, Gambetta threatened them with arrest, when they promised to abandon the undertaking.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A London despatch says that advices received up to midnight state that the army of the Loire is completely demoralized, and is no longer an impediment in the way of the Prussians, who are pushing forward upon Tours by forced marches.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times has a telegram from Berlin, which says that King William will return to Berlin after the capitulation of Paris, even if the war is continued beyond that time. The German terms of peace are likely to be much more oppressive the longer the French hold out.

A newspaper correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Bismarck reiterates his denial that he opposes the bombardment of Paris, It is reported the Council of War at Versailles has decided to bombard the city.

Late Versailles advices say that the German losses before Paris and on the Loire since the 28th are immense. Correspondents are forbidden to communicate the truth. The publication of official returns show the losses to be over 12,000, with many returns lacking.

A Berlin telegram says that the bombardment of Paris has been definitely decided upon.

It is now considered impossible for Paris to receive assistance from the Provinces. With the failure and retreat of the army of the Loire, all hopes in that direction are lost. The Germans look upon the capitulation as a question of time, and, it is announced, King William only awaits the event before returning to Berlin.

Gen. Ducrot's army is outside the walls, occupying positions between Mesly, Creteil and Charenton. Another grand attack will soon be made.

Minister Gambetta, in a telegraphic circular to the Prefects of Departments, from the headquarters of Gen. Chausey, says:—Gen. Chausey continues to resist the attacks of Prince Frederick Charles, taking many prisoners, and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. From this you may judge how false are the German despatches, which state that the army of the Loire is crushed. Gen Chausey, with only half of that army is still able successfully to oppose the German advance.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—The Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following announcement from Meung, Dec. 10: The enemy violently attacked us yesterday, but were victoriously repulsed by the 17th and 22nd divisions, notwithstanding the superiority of his forces. Our losses were smaller than yesterday. Beaugency was occupied on the 8th, and Vierzew to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A London telegram says:—I am authorized by the Foreign Office to state that Earl Granville has received no information whatever of the proposed Gambetta armistice. In the highest political circles the report is disbelieved, and is regarded as a stock-jobbing canard. Another report states that Bismarck declares that he will listen to no proposal, and is determined to go into Paris and Havre.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12.—The report has been received here that Havre has been occupied by the Germans. Great excitement prevailed, and troops were arriving in large numbers.

The title of Emperor of Germany has been accepted by King William, at the request of the King of Bavaria, seconded by the King of Saxony, and chiefly urged thereto by the promptings of his own ambition. The North German Parliament, now in session, have been informed by Count Bismark of this step of his Royal master. The federal treaties with the South German States have been signed, and Prussia is thereby made the stronger. It will be mortifying to Francis Joseph to have to quietly witness the aggrandizement of his powerful rival, and the adoption of a title once belonging to his ancestors.

Military Schools.

The following General Orders with respect to Military Schools are issued in the *Canada Gazette*:—

Until further orders six schools for practical military instruction in both infantry and artillery exercises, in accordance with the system heretofore in existence, are authorized to be maintained in the Dominion; such schools to be kept open during six months of the financial year only, viz.:—from the 18th of December to the 21st of May, inclusive, unless it be found desirable to keep open any particular school or schools for a longer period. The maximum number of Cadets to be authorized for admission to such schools of instruction for such period of six months, is limited to five hundred, with an addition of fifty to the proportion for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the number of trained Cadets in these Provinces equals proportionately according to the strength of the militia in the respective districts, the number of Cadets already trained in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Cadets are to be selected from applicants *bona fide* resident in the several brigade divisions in proportion to the strength of the militia in such brigade divisions as shown by periodical enrolments from time to time.

The maximum number to be admitted into any school not to exceed 65 at any one time.

The total number of cadets to be admitted will be—Ontario, 238; Quebec, 162; New Brunswick, 70; Nova Scotia, 83; total, 550. But should any brigade division fail to supply its regulated quota of cadets, such deficit may be made up from other brigade divisions on special application to the Adjutant-General at headquarters.

The schools now in operation at St. John, N.B., Halifax and Quebec, in connection with the regiments of Her Majesty's regular army, are to be continued as now organized until further orders, subject to the foregoing regulations, and three additional schools are to be opened; one at Toronto, whenever suitable accommodation is provided for the same; one at Kingston and one at Montreal, so soon as 20 approved candidates present themselves for admission.

Until suitable accommodation is available at Toronto, the cadets from military districts numbers One and Two may be admitted to the Kingston school.

There being no longer any regular troops at Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, the duties hitherto performed by officials of Her Majesty's army in connection with the schools of military instruction are to be undertaken by the officers of the militia staff stationed at these places—a Deputy Adjutant-General acting as commandant, and a Brigade-Major as adjutant for each school.

Competent non-commissioned officers will be attached to each school to act as drill sergeants and instructors.

Any men who may be required in addition to cadets themselves for drill purposes are to be taken from corps of active militia residing in the vicinity of the respective schools, and also will receive 25 cents per man each time they are required.

Artillery cadets will be examined for certificate as regards qualification by the inspector of militia, artillery and warlike stores.

All candidates for admission to schools of military instruction, who are not already officers in the force, will be required before admission to satisfy a board of officers of their fitness for the position of commissioned officers of militia.

In order to prevent the admission into any school of cadets who are physically unfit for service in the active militia, the medical officer attached to the school will attend at each meeting of said board, and must examine and report each candidate before his admission to the school can be authorized as medically fit for service.

The examinations before the Board to take place every Tuesday at Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and and St. John; every Friday at Halifax, and every Wednesday at Quebec.

All regulations connected with schools of military instruction hitherto in existence and not inconsistent with the above are to remain in force.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

The Railway.

A reply to the communication from Madoc, of the 3rd inst., has been received from Kingston, in which the Directors express their pleasure at the continued interest in the undertaking shown by the recent public meeting in this village. The Kingston Directors also strongly recommend anew that a quantity of the Seymour iron ore should be sent to the United States to be tested, "as the test you refer to in our opinion is not sufficient, the value of the ore depending on its kind, and if it is of the quality you state it would help the sale of our stock."

Mr. Livingston, the Secretary of the K. & M. RR., adds: "No doubt you will be interested to know what we have been doing since our last. We have had an intimation that Government during the present session would likely take up the subject of granting aid to new railways, and we forwarded our most important documents beforehand to Sir J. A. Macdonald, who is in Toronto, requesting him to have our enterprise included in the general scheme, he having promised to help us. We have also had two meetings to-day, and have forwarded communications to Mr Calvin and Mr Strange, our local Members, urging them to see after our interest, and to put themselves into communication with Government."

Legislative Assembly.

The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech occupied three days, a number of members appearing to think it was of vital importance to the Province that they should explain their reasons for supporting the Provincial Government. Some rather unparliamentary personalities were indulged in, but no amendments were moved by the Opposition, who pointed out the omission in the Speech of any reference to the sufferings by the Ottawa fires, and the idea of pecuniary assistance in that quarter is looked on with favour by many of the Government supporters.—The Government policy of aid to Railways is not unanimously approved of—as Representatives from the older and more settled districts think they they are quite as much entitled to a share of the surplus as the people of the Free Grants.—(By the Free Grants, most of the speakers seem to understand the Muskoka district, apparently unconscious that there is a large Free Grant tract in the northern parts of Hastings and Peterborough Counties.)—Mr Richards' management of the Crown Lands was freely criticised, and the policy of selling the lands and the timber on them ontright, in preference to the present timber license system, met with some advocacy.

Dr. Boulter spoke strongly in favour of the address. He was glad to see, this Session the members for Hastings had not been accused by the hon. members across the floor of the House of having sold themselves. He did not see, on the decentralization principle, why small places should not be improved as well as large cities. He considered the establishment of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Belleville as a mere act of justice to his County and the eastern section of the Province. The school law was capable of being widely amended by adopting some plan whereby the rudiments of mechanical science might be taught in school. The policy of the Government in regard to Emigration has been productive of much benefit, and he was also glad to learn that the recent explorations had shown such good results. He criticised the conduct of the Opposition, but excused them on the ground that they were in many cases not responsible for their actions, that they were controlled by a power outside the House. He would name him—the Hon. Geo. Brown, who is a person of most vacillating political opinion, sometimes riding the Protestant horse, and in others being content with a Lower Canadian pony. He considered the country as rapidly advancing in art mechanics. In his section of country a great business had arisen in regard to the manufacture of cheese amounting for the season to over $300,000.

From the general tenor of the debate, we infer that the Government is not quite so weak as the Opposition would like to see it.

The Attorney-General, on Wednesday, in reply to an inquiry by Mr Blake, said there is no intention to make any change in the Timber license system during the present session.

A motion by Mr Macdougall, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in the House, was adopted.

The War Situation.

The news is so contradictory that it is difficult to guess even at the real condition of affairs. According to the German version, the Army of the Loire ought by this time to be completely used up; but that army is fighting so stubbornly, that although retreating slowly, Gambetta considers the situation so good that he may go to Bourges to organize the second army.—Havre has not yet been taken, as was reported, the Prussians, at last accounts, being still sixteen miles from the city, which was preparing for a vigorous defence. It is now said that the attack on Havre is a feint; it is the capture of Cherbourg that is intended. There is also a report that the sailors of the French fleet at Havre refused to go to Cherbourg.

Phalsbourg, in the Vosges, has at last surrendered. As a set-off to this disaster, it is rumoured that Trochu has cut his way through the Prussian lines round Paris. On the other hand, it is asserted that the German batteries command every part of Paris, and that the bombardment of the city will positively commence on Monday, the 19th instant.

PRUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Serious apprehensions are entertained regarding the Duchy of Luxembourg. Bismarck, it is believed, is determined on its annexation.

LONDON, Dec, 12.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at the Hague credits the statement that the King of Holland, in November last, assigned the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to Prussia.

Bismarck, in a circular to the North German Ambassador, dated Dec. 3rd, grounds his disregard for the neutrality of Luxembourg on the fact that the Grand Duchy had forbidden the transit of the wounded Germans through its territory; they had suffered the re-victualling of Thionville, and had omitted to stop French fugitives.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—All the journals denounce the course of Prussia towards Luxembourg as arrogant. The Tages Presse implores the Powers which guaranteed the neutrality of Luxembourg to rise and repress the insolence which makes all treaties valueless.

Besides the defiance of England and the other Powers which have guaranteed the neutrality of Luxembourg, in Prussia's alleged determination to annex that Duchy, the news from Europe is further rendered grave by the announcement that the Russian Minister to Constantinople is asking further annulments of the Paris treaty; and that there is so little confidence in peace resulting from the proposed conference, that warlike preparations continue in England and Turkey.

☞ THE REV. C. H. MOCKRIDGE, M. A., who for the past two years and a half has had charge of the Madoc Mission of the Church of England, has been appointed by the Bishop of Ontario to the Incumbency of Christ Church, Belleville. His removal to a more important sphere of usefulness will be a cause for sincere regret to many persons in this vicinity besides his own parishioners—several of whom, on learning of the appointment, petitioned the Bishop that Mr. Mockridge might be allowed to remain here, but, as it appears, unavailingly. Having to enter upon duty at Belleville almost immediately, Mr. Mockridge's departure from Madoc will be somewhat more hurried than he desired, but he will return as early as he can to wind up affairs here, and say farewell to his flock.—His successor has been appointed, and will be sent on soon.

While it is only to be expected that a clergyman of Mr. Mockridge's ability and eloquence should be promoted to a more important place than Madoc, it is to be feared that such frequent changes as there have been in this Mission will have a depressing effect upon its supporters.

☞ Want of space, last week, obliged us to omit mention of the departure of Mr. John H. Dunstan, who has left Madoc to take up his residence in Fredericksburg, Virginia.—Mr. Dunstan was one o earliest arrivals during the Gold excitement, and his practical knowledge as a miner and engine at once attained a prominent position. First c connected with the Crushing Mill of Daniels, So Taylor, he was soon called to superintend also, time, the working of the Gilbert & Turley Mill; was subsequently engaged to attend to the ferec of the expensive machinery of the Anglo Saxon M Finally he was appointed Manager of the Pho (Richardson) Mine; but has relinquished the posi —at least for a time—as during the slow prog of sinking the experimental shaft (which is co ued, however, under the charge of his brother, M Dunstan,) he can employ himself more profit elsewhere.—During his residence amongst us, Dunstan thoroughly identified himself with the in ests of the place, and especially in Masonic affa Always personally popular, he was further hon ably distinguished—by always paying his way—f the adventurers and speculators who came her make their fortunes, but went away without sett their "little accounts." We wish him prosperity his new home.

THE WEATHER.—After a prolonged period of usual mildness, winter has fairly set in at last. Monday there was a tolerably heavy fall of sn succeeded by a thaw and rain on Tuesday, but Wednesday night a high N. W. wind brought a c snap, which was keenly felt on Thursday.—It is t hoped the weather will moderate again, as ther but little water in the streams and wells, and con ued frost will be likely to cause a scarcity of wate

OBITUARY.—We regret to learn from the Iowa C *Daily Tribune* of the 8th instant, that Mr. John C man, late of Madoc, died in that city, at the reside of his brother-in-law, Charles Barer. He died fr the effects of a fall, two weeks before, on the stairs of the Metropolitan Hall, by which he sustained double fracture of the leg. He went to the W about four months ago, and was waiting until spr to buy a farm. He was a native of Ireland, about 27 years of age. He leaves a wife.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.—The second ent tainment was given in the Masonic Hall on Mond night—Mr. H. Seymour, in the chair.—The proce ings commenced with the delivery of an address Mr. Fisher, on the subject of "Man, the architect his own fortunes." Mr. E. D. O'Flynn gave a cap recitation of a Strong (domestic) Government; Wood read a Temperance Tale; Mr. C. G. Wil recited a humorous version of "The House that J built;" and Mr. Dafoe an amusing Scotch poem Nicholson, on the use of the vulgar express "Imph—m Imph—m." Mr. A. Maybee and Mr. O'Flynn sang, and the String Band gave several p formances. A collection to pay for the use of Hall, lights, &c., realized $2,20.

NEW MUNICIPALITY.—At the late meeting of County Council, a by-law, introduced by Mr. Cann was passed, erecting the Townships of Dungann Bangor, Herschel, Wicklow, and Wickliffe, into Municipal Corporation;—the first Municipal electi to be held at the School-house nearest Doyle's C ners.—Mr. John Carswell to be Returning Officer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made the next session of the Dominion Parliament f an Act authorizing the construction of a RAILWA to connect Toronto with Ottawa, passing through near Peterborough, Madoc, and Carleton Place, wi power to cross the Ottawa River, at or near Otta City, and to unite, amalgamate, or make runni arrangements with Railway lines in the Provinces Ontario and Quebec.

Ottawa, December 2nd, 1870.

Stray Pig.

A BOAR PIG, about five months old, came to m premises on the 5th inst. The owner is here notified to prove property, pay all charges, and ta the pig away.

FRANCIS MARRIN.

Lot No. 2, 8th Con., Madoc, Dec. 16.

Stray Heifer.

CAME on to the premises of the Undersigned, Lot No. 2, in the 4th Concession, Madoc, on t 6th or 7th inst., a Red Yearling Heifer. The own will please prove property, pay charges, and take t animal away.

Madoc, Dec. 15th, 1870. D. P. LEWIS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Dundee Marmalade,
Fresh Oysters,
Geese, Turkeys, Fowls,
Green and Dried Apples,

For Sale at A. WRIGHTS.

CAUTION!

TAKE Notice, that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any of my Family, without my written order, and that all persons supplying them with goods otherwise, will do so at their own risk.

MICHAEL LANGLEY.

Elzevir, Dec. 8, 1870.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To Whom It may Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, by the Undersigned, to the ELECTORS of the MUNICIPALITY of MADOC, that they are required to Meet at the TOWN-HALL,

On MONDAY, the Nineteenth Day of December instant, for the purpose of Nominating

A Reeve, a Deputy Reeve, and Three Councillors.

to represent the Municipality for the ensuing Year.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, December 3rd, 1870.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

YOUR Vote and Interest are respectfully solicited for

S. D. ROSS,

as COUNCILLOR for 1871.

To the Municipal Electors OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request of a large number of my friends, that I should become a Candidate for the office of Municipal

COUNCILLOR,

for the ensuing year, I now offer my services in that capacity, and solicit your votes and interest. If elected, you may depend upon my doing the best for all parts of the Township, irrespective of any sectional views.

JOHN N. MOORE.

Madoc, Dec. 1, 1870.

To the Municipal Electors OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

GENTLEMEN,—Many of my friends having expressed a desire to see me again in the Municipal Council, I now announce myself a Candidate for the office of

Deputy Reeve,

and respectfully ask for your Votes and Interest to secure my election to that position for the ensuing year.

PETER VANKLEECK.

Madoc, Dec. 3, 1870.

To the Electors of the Municipality of Madoc.

GENTLEMEN,—In response to the invitation of any number of the Electors of this Municipality, I shall, on the day of Nomination, offer you my services for the

Deputy Reeveship

or the ensuing year, and I need hardly say that I solicit every vote, and if elected—which I think cannot admit of a doubt—I shall endeavour to prove to you that your confidence in me has not been misplaced, by looking carefully after the interests of not a particular section but of the Municipality generally, always keeping economy in view.

I am your obedient Servant,

STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, Dec. 1st, 1870.

MEDICAL HALL,

Cooper Street, Madoc.

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late Disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment

as ever of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

G. D. RAWE,

WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has removed his Business to the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he will be glad to see them all; and he would also intimate that he has just added to his Stock a good assortment of WATCHES, both Gold and Silver, together with a choice selection of Gold and Silver and Gold-Plated JEWELLERY, consisting of Rings, Chains, Brooches, Earrings, &c., &c. Also, a Variety of Articles especially suited for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

☞ A good supply of CLOCKS always an hand.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Dec. 1st, 1870.

Bateman, Wm	Kane, James
Brunson, Lewis	Love, Adam
Bateman, Jno M	Lynn, Daniel
Bailey, Miss Alice	Moxley, Mrs R
Baddleford, James	Nelson, Alexander
Brown, Mrs Susan (2)	Nolan, Mrs B
Bacon, Samuel	O'Connor, M J
Beddome, Frederick	Riggs, Hiram
Bronson, Chester	Robinson, Thomas
Crother, Miss M	Ruport, Charles
Cooper, James	Rogers, Thomas
Cusick, Jno	Shaw, Wm
Carman, Jno (Regd.) 2	Sutherland, Dr
Davidson, Jno	Stoneburgh, Jno
Eaton, Miss F	Shaw, W
Fowler, Amos	Sine, Jno
Furguson, Jno	Somerville, James
Fitchell, A	Tweedy, Miss E
Glover, Philip	Weir, Mrs A (2)
Harvey, Cyrus	Weir, Jno
Hales, Charles	West, Richard
Hicke, Mary	Walker, B
Hannah, Mrs	Willmet, Miss Levina
Kehoe, Miss Margaret	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster*

E. FRANKLIN,

Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,

MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.

☞ Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.

PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.

LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC,

THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29½ Montreal.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.

☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

C. C. FORNERI, *C.E.&P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E.&P.L.S*

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with. Offers for purchase received by

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c, Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29½ Montreal.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, $1,05 to 1,10. Barley, 50c. Rye, 55c. Oats, 45c. Peas, 65c. Butter, 15ca. Pork, $6 to $6,50.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1,10 to $1.10½. Barley, 60c to 00c. Rye, 60c to 00c. Oats, 45c to 48c. Peas, 65c to 00c

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, $1,05 a 1,15. Barley, 60 to0 0c. Rye, 60c to 00c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 60c

☞ The by-law granting thirty-five thousand dollars as a bonus to the Grand Junction Railway was carried by one hundred and forty-three majority in the Township of Seymour.—In the Peterborough County Council, the $100,000 by-law was lost by one vote.

☞ Deacon, the wife-poisoner, and Mann, the murderer of the Penitentiary guard, Traill, were hung at Kingston on Wednesday. The execution was conducted in private. Both men professed penitence, and assurance of eternal salvation.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

There are still fifty-three Waterloo men in Chelsea Hospital.

Manchester possesses sixty trades' unions, numbering altogether about 25,000 members.

There is some talk in Ottawa that the Province of Quebec will appeal to the Privy Council in England with reference to the division of the public debt, in order to set aside the award of the arbitrators.

News has been received that of the three French printers who worked in the Ottawa *Citizen* office, but returned to Paris to take part in the war, two were killed at Metz. The third has written stating the above fact.

It is remarked in the German camp before Paris that the Parisians do not seem to like fighting in bad weather. The experience of the last two months has led the Germans to conclude that if the day be very wet Mont Valerian and the other forts around Paris will not disturb their tranquility.

As an instance of the mildness of the season, the Hamilton Times says it has been shown two strawberry plants, taken from the gardens of Mr Wm Syer, Bartonville, just outside the city, bearing on their stems the blossom, the partially ripe fruit, and the fully ripe and matured berry.

The French prisoners at Bremenhaven are in the same predicament as those of Dantzig. They will not believe that Bremen and Hamburg still flourish. They say that at a general review one day McMahon took out out of his pocket and read to the assembled army a telegram announcing the total destruction of both those cities by the French fleet.

The English papers state that the Queen did not partake of the Communion in the parish church at Crathie, in the Highlands on the 18th ult., as had previously been erroneously stated. Her Majesty was present at the impressive service merely as a spectator, a custom which is frequently observed in the churches of Scotland.

The Oshawa Vindicator learns that Dr McGill and Mr Glen have sold to Mr Thomas Conlin 100 acres of timber land for $8,500 This makes Mr Conlin the owner of 700 acres of land—all within the township of East Whitby. Mr Conlin came to this country with only one shilling in his pocket, and by great industry, good judgment and prudence, he has become one of the largest land owners to the township. This is the kind of men to build up a country, and this is the country for that kind of men.

The revictualling of Paris would have caused a heavy drain on the markets if the Germans had consented to it during the recent negotiations. It is stated, on good authority, that M. Thiers required the besiegers to allow the admission during the month's armistice of 34,000 oxen, 80,000 sheep, 8,000 pigs, 5,000 calves, 100,000 cwt. of salt meat, 8,000,000 cwt. of hay and straw, 200,000 cwt. of flour, 30,000 cwt. of vegetables, 100,000 tons of coal, and 14,500,000 cubic feet of wood. All requisitions were meanwhile to be suspended by the Germans.

It is stated that the Russian government applied to the Prussian after the campaign of 1866 for several officers to act as instructors to the Russian army, who were accordingly sent. Three of these gentlemen—who remained in Russia until the outbreak of the war—were detailed to make a survey of southwestern Russia, and acquitted themselves admirably of the task, the maps engraved from their drawings being models of accuracy. It is now discovered that the drawings themselves have disappeared, and the Russian authorities are beginning to think that perhaps the apprenticeship which their soldiers served to the Prussian officers may, in the event of war between the two countries, be attended with unpleasantly heavy fees, inasmuch as the Prussians will be as perfectly informed as they themselves are.

Some German papers having pointed out that Heligoland belongs rightfully to Germany, the London Standard says in reply: "To give up Heligoland would cost a great deal more affliction to the Heligolanders than it would to the people of Great Britain. If the consent of the former, however, can be obtained by legitimate means to the transfer, there can be no objection to Germany being permitted to add this to the other resources of the Fatherland. To yield Heligoland, though it were even a bare rock, upon compulsion, is, however, another matter altogether. No nation can attempt to take it by force, unless she is able to match England by sea; and at present we continue to believe that Heligoland is tolerably safe. Not the less, however, ought the English people to take to heart the insolent menaces which some Germans have permitted themselves to level at us under the unaccustomed excitement of victory."

The Privy Council has ordered the superannuation of all employees over 65 years of age. They can remain one year more in office if they prefer. Two or three deputy heads over that age are to be superannuated forthwith.

The Duke of Norfolk, premier Duke and Earl Marshal of England, has become engaged to be married to the Princess Margaret of Orleans. The Princess, who is but twenty-four years of age, is a daughter of the Duke of Nemours.

The Government snag boats on the Mississippi are double, like two steamers with a canal between. By chains the snags are pulled upon rollers in this canal, and then cut up into saw logs by steam-saws, and thrown overboard. One log wrecker has made a fortune by collecting and rafting these cast-aways to St. Louis.

BISMARCK'S "IRON AND BLOOD."—Count Bismarck's famous "Eisen und Blut" phrase is not, it seems, of his own original coining. He has given wide currency, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to the utterance of Mosem, a lyric poet of Germany. "Blut und Lisen machen frei"—a sentiment endorsed by Count Bismarck at a sitting of the House of Representatives. It is desirable (he said) and necessary to improve the social and political condition of Germany; this, however, cannot be brought about by resolutions and votes of majorities, or speeches of individuals, 'but by iron and blood.'" At the very same sitting he made use of what we believe to be an original term; at all events, one that is sure to become historical. In allusion to the difficulties of a full and proper development of a constitutional system, he said: "There are too many people who can understand and criticise the measures of Government, too many fully competent to act as representatives in this House, too many 'Catilinarian characters' (Catilinarische Existenzen.)" The Chancellor's definition of a journalist as that "of a man who has missed his vocation" may be set by the side of Mr. Disraeli's description of the critics—"men who have failed in literature and art."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TRENTON—A BOY KILLED.—A fire broke out on Friday morning in the building occupied by C. Hill as a dwelling and harness shop. Being a frame building the fire spread quickly, and in a short time the opposite building, occupied by J. Quinlan as a cabinet shop and dwelling, was also in flames. From this point it spread to the buildings on either side, and soon seven buildings were all in flames and others threatened, but by the exertions of those present it was confined to the buildings then on fire. The following is a list of the parties burnt out, most of whom succeeded in saving their household effects:—C. Hill, dwelling and shop, insured; J. Quinlan, dwelling and shop, no insurance; Dr Day, dwelling-house, owned by G. A. Gordon, no insurance; also Messrs Lott, Morrison, and Sallion. The loss is estimated at $8,000.—A fatal accident occurred during the fire, by which a boy named Schimmerhorn lost his life. He was standing near one of the burning buildings when the chimney suddenly fell outward, striking and killing him instantly.

Vice-Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy, has got himself into a bad scrape. He has lately been currying favour with President Grant with a view to obtain the position of Admiral, vacant by the death of Farragut. Indeed, ever since Grant became popular through his military successes Porter has plied him with compliments and industriously fed his vanity, by this means obtaining considerable authority in the Navy Department. Still further to establish himself in the good opinion of the President, Porter went so far as to attack in severe terms the former secretary of the Navy, Mr Gideon Welles, for whom Grant and his advisers have no great love. This brought a thunderbolt down on the head of the Vice-Admiral. Welles, urged to the act by the ingratitude of a man whom he had greatly befriended when in power, published a letter addressed to him by Porter six years ago, in which he criticised Gen Grant in the harshest possible terms and abused him like a fishwife. The letter is accounted for by the fact that at that time Porter was currying favour with Welles. When the President read this letter in the paper the other day, he declared that it made him lose his faith in human nature, and no wonder, for it must have greatly shocked him to find a viper in the man he believed to be his devoted friend. Porter is now extremely penitent and affirms that all recollection of having written such a letter has passed away. His chances for promotion, however, are not very promising.

INDIA RUBBER INEXHAUSTIBLE.—The belt of land around the globe, five hundred miles north and five hundred miles south of the equator, abounds in trees producing the gum of india-rubber. They can be tapped, it is stated, for twenty successive seasons, without injury; and the trees stand so close that one man can gather the sap of eighty in a day, each tree yielding, on an average, three table-spoonfuls daily. Forty-three thousand of these trees have been counted in a tract of country thirty miles long by eight wide. There are in America and Europe more than one hundred and fifty manufactories of india-rubber articles; employing some five hundred operatives each, and consuming more than 10,000,000 pounds of the gum per year, and the business is considered to be still in its infancy. But to whatever extent it may increase, there will still be plenty of rubber to supply the demand.—*Scientific American.*

VARIETIES.

When is a chimney like a chicken? When it is a little foul.

Because horses are used to reins, it does not follow that they are unaffected by wet weather.

A writer on school discipline says: "Without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys smart."

A gentleman travelling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quietly answered, "An it's time I parted with um, when I'd nothing for um to do."

A physician in Beaver Dam, Wis., was arrested for whipping his wife, and was required to enter into bonds to keep the peace. On his return home he tore down his sign, and swore he would not practice in any town where the authorities knew better than he what was good for his wife.

No mode of payment can be fair which overlooks the previous training of the workman. Sir Joshua Reynolds was once asked by a person for whom he had painted a small picture, how he could charge so much for a work which only employed him for five days? "Five days!" replied Sir Joshua, "why I expended the work of thirty-five years upon it."

A Michigan census-taker found a coloured family named Jones which had christened the children "White Eagle," "Polly," "Jay Cooke," "Tempest," and "Glad Tidings." It occurred in this way:—They were fugitives from the South early in the rebellion, and settled in one of the towns on Lake Erie. Whenever a child was born, they would give it the name of the first steamboat, propellor, or other vessel that arrived in the port thereafter.

The Edinburg Review tells the following of Walter Savage Landor: "In his garden walks he would bend over the flowers with a sort of worship, but rarely touched one of them. The form which the notoriety of this sentiment took in the Florentine legend was that he had one day, after an imperfect dinner, thrown the cook out of the window, and, while the man was writhing with a broken limb, ejaculated, 'Good Heavens! I forgot the flowers.'"

At a populous manufacturing town there was an inhabitant who held a good position as a fishmonger, and being partial to theatricals was very kind, and gave great assistance to the manager of the Theatre Royal; being anxious to make his *debut*, it was at last arranged that he should play Polonius for the manager's benefit, that gentleman himself playing Hamlet. The house was crammed, and the play proceeded until it came to the lines—"Do you know me, my lord?"—"Excellent well! you are a fishmonger!" when the maternal parent of Polonius (being in front, and thinking the line was a personal insult to her son,) rose and said, "Well, sir, if he is a fishmonger, he has been very kind to you, and you've no right to expose him in public."

A HEALTHY FRUIT.—A lazy dyspeptic was bewailing his own misfortunes, and speaking with a friend on the latter's hearty appearance. "What do you do to make you so strong and healthy?" inquired the dyspeptic. "Live on fruit alone," answered the friend. "What kind of fruit?"—"The fruit of industry; and I am never troubled with indigestion."

MASONIC PEN.—A contemporary gets the following story from a telegraph operator in a country town:—"A member of the Masonic order telegraphed to a companion at a distance, 'Make room for ten Royal Arch Masons—coming to-day.' When the companions arrived they found that a pen had been built for their accommodation, the telegraph at its destination reading, 'Make room for ten R A M's—coming to-day.'"

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 415. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Proofs of the Prussian scheme for the restoration of the French Empire come from every quarter. Count Bismark says this is the only way the war can end; that republican France will fight for ever; that the fall of Paris can produce no effect; and that the only course is to make terms with the Empire, to go home, and leave the French to fight it out between themselves.

LONDON, Dec. 16, evening.—A despatch from Versailles to-day gives a new explanation of the delay in opening the bombardment of Paris. There is a lack of ammunition in the German army, and the roads are so wet and heavy that none can be brought forward at present. The same cause has prevented the movement of heavy siege guns. It is probable that the fire will not be opened for a fortnight yet.

Despatches from Versailles state King William has issued an order to his troops in which he says that all attempts of the enemy to break the lines investing Paris have been in vain, and should France persist in continuing the struggle, the Germans will battle on till peace is restored. It further states that we are now about to enter on a new phase of war.

Dec. 17.—The French ports of Fecampe, Dieppe and Havre are to be blockaded.

Mr. Halloran telegraphs from Tours on the 16th:—An engagement between the main body of Gen. Chausey and the Prussians occurred yesterday near Blois. The Prussians were repulsed, but the result is yet indecisive.

The French gunboats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre. No Prussians have appeared near either ports.

The French were driven from Vendome yesterday.

LILLE, Dec. 16.—It is rumoured that another sortie has been made from Paris, which accounts for the rapid withdrawal of German forces from this region. It is said that the French came out from behind their fortifications in immense force, and have already completely invested Versailles. Fighting is now going on in the direction of Albert and Abbeville.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17.—The Prussians did not attack Chausey yesterday. The forces under Chausey have received heavy reinforcements. It is understood now that the four generals commanding the main divisions of the army of the Loire have concerted plans for a simultaneous advance, all having been largely reinforced. The Germans are retreating all along the valley of the Loire.

The French Government has dismissed General Sol from service. The charge against him was that he hastily abandoned Toure, leaving behind guns and other material of war, though no enemy had appeared near the city.

The national forces in the north have gained fresh advantages.

The Prussians now appear to be concentrating near Yvetot to attack Havre. The latter place has 350 cannon and a strong garrison, and will be defended to the last.

Another grand review was held here to-day of troops going to the front. The men were enthusiastic. Gambetta is still with the army of the Loire.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 13.—The German accounts of the recent sorties made are the truth. Ducrot was entirely successful as far as he went; he held the peninsula of St. Maur against the German attempts to recover it, and retired voluntarily after ascertaining the failure of Paladines. Ducrot is confident he could have gone through the investing line had Paladines been successful. The German leaders are uneasy on account of their line being weakened and fear successes of a massed sortie. The demand for the bombardment of Paris is great. Von Moltke fears the formation of a large army in the south, it being further away, and there being more difficulty in reaching it. He is unwilling to allow Prince Frederick Charles to go too far from Paris. Count Bismarck is pressing energetically the political movement to destroy the Republican Government. Peace is absolutely necessary; and he is ready to make a coalition with the Emperor or any other representative who is willing and able to make terms.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The *Herald's* special says: Paris dates to the 13th say that Ducrot's sortie was satisfactory and had demonstrated where the Germans are weak. Ducrot is confident of his ability to break through the German line at a proper moment. The active army in the field is in good health and spirits, is well fed and is 200,000 strong. Preparations are making for another sortie on a larger scale.

Some of the theatres have been re-opened, as it is believed the performances in them will have a beneficial effect. Goods are plentiful and street cabs are numerous. Fresh meat, eggs, fish and poultry are gone, but the supply of horse meat will last two months; and bread, wine and cheese, four months; and of salt meats and salt fish, two months. Gen. Trochu has taken possession of all food and wines, and the population is now supplied by military commissariat, the same as the soldiers. A surrender of the city is not thought of. Every Parisian is armed, and the city can hold out three months longer without great suffering. The mortality is large, but not enough to create alarm. There are no epidemics, and no deaths from starvation or want. The outside works have been pushed forward, which has compelled an enlargement of the line of investment from the works. The marksmen command the roads formerly out of range. The German positions have been enormously strengthened.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Despatches from Versailles announce that Bismarck has issued an order directing the destruction of the national forests of France in the districts surrounding Versailles and Paris. This order is regarded as timely, as it enables the peasants to procure fuel and assist in military operations.

The Germans have evacuated Amiens, and retired towards Clermont, but have announced their intention to return. The Germans are reported to have captured Ham, in the Department of Somme.

Gen. Faidherbe has advanced beyond Amiens.

The Lille Echo ascribes the active movements of the Prussians in the north of France to arrest the designs of, and capture the French General Faidherbe.

A World special says:—A despatch from the headquarters of Gen. Faidherbe, via Ham, of the 17th, says the Prussians sent a division from Soissons towards Ham, while all their forces at Amiens and Beauvais are moving in the same direction, intending to fall upon Gen. Faidherbe and crush him. Faidherbe's force is 50,000 men.

The secretary of Jules Favre has escaped from Paris, and started on a diplomatic mission to Vienna, St. Petersburg and London. On Friday last he dined with Earl Granville and Mr Gladstone. His mission to England will be successful.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 18.—The Prussians, leaving the valley of the Cher, and concentrating on the Loire, again attacked Gen. Chausey, but were repulsed.

Nearly 1,000 Kabyle horsemen have been landed at Toulon, and will join the French armies. The Mobiles who went to Algeria to replace the regular troops will return to France, and a portion of the National Guard will go to Algeria.

The bombardment is considered liable to begin at any moment, as the Prussian supplies and ammunition have been fully recruited.

KENIGSBERG, 17.—A despatch has been received here to-day, from Pillau, announcing that the five French frigates which recently passed the Skager Rack and the Great Belt, have been sighted off that port. Pillau is only 25 miles from this city, and there is consequently considerable alarm felt in some quarters. It is believed, however, that the preparations made to meet the enemy are ample.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—The Moniteur Belge denies the Prussian statement that French troops and batteries marching to join the army of the North, were suffered to cross portions of Belgian territory.

A representative has been sent to Versailles to explain the facts regarding the shelter afforded to the French troops in the Duchy, of which Bismarck complained.

Prince Henry of Luxembourg has sent Prussia an official disavowal that Luxembourg neutrality had been violated by his permission.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Observer says Earl Granville's despatch to Count Bismarck expresses the hope that Prussia will abstain from the enforcement of her theories, and will frame an amicable arrangement.

The Bishop of Luxemburg on the part of the inhabitants, thanks the King of Holland for his cheering language, denouncing the transfer of the Duchy to Prussia. The people of Luxemburg vote almost unanimously in favour of the independence of the Duchy.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Kreuz Zeitung of this city says Bismarck's circular of the 3rd inst. concludes as follows:—Prussia is freed from her obligations of neutrality towards Luxembourg, and has liberty to enforce her claims against the Duchy for violation of neutrality.

THE CONFERENCE.

A telegram from Vienna, Dec. 18th, says the conference respecting mediation was held by the representatives of the neutral Powers at the Foreign Office on Tuesday last. All the ambassadors were present. The basis proposed is:—The neutrals to acquiesce in the annexation of Luxembourg; to acknowledge William as Emperor of Germany; France to pay 1,200,000,000 francs; to raze two of the frontier fortresses; to cede the district of Alsace to Germany; and to acknowledge the German Emperor. Count Mosebourg said that France would pay more money, rather than cede a mile of territory.

The Alabama Claims Again.

The Americans, as will be seen from the following despatch, are about to propose a settlement of these claims on a new basis:—

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs that there are strong reasons from an authentic source for believing that an amicable adjustment of our differences with England in connection with the Alabama claims will not be delayed for a much longer period. It is also believed that Gen. Schenck will, soon after his arrival in England, resume negotiations now suspended, and that they will be carried forward in a firm and friendly manner, and that the English Government will meet the question in a frank and fair spirit. The temper of the British people is thought to be favourable at this time for the success of the undertaking. The following are believed to be the points upon which negotiations will be made:—The United States as a basis of settlement will require—First. That England shall pay the owners for the ships and property destroyed by the Alabama, with interest on the value of the same from the date of destruction. Second. That England shall reimburse the United States Government for all expenses incurred by the United States in consequence of the Alabama and other cruisers. Third. That England shall make public recognition of the true principle of neutrality on the basis of their settlement. It is thought the United States will not demand constructive damages in any event. Other sources of information from those above alluded to substantially confirm this statement on the subject. Gen. Schenck will make no extortionate demands. He is not to threaten non intercourse or the forcible annexation of Canada, nor is he to demand a confession from Great Britain that she has acted dishonourably towards us—a confession that no proud nation would make unless conquered and reduced to extremities. There is good authority for stating that Gen. Schenck is expected to demand nothing more than a prompt and equitable settlement of our actual money losses, and that there will be no talk of damages for injured honour in the diplomatic negotiations which he is to open and conduct. The reparation which he will be instructed to ask, it is believed will be willingly accorded by the English Government. The erroneous impression prevailing with regard to Gen. Schenck's mission places him in a false attitude at the outset, which it is not pleasant for him to occupy.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.

The Railway.

Through the influence of Sir John A. Macdonald, and the discernment of the Provincial Government, as stated by the Mayor of Kingston, on Saturday last, to the deputation of the City Council who waited on the Premier, the Government of Ontario has consented to set apart a grant of public money in aid of the Madoc Railway.

The amount to be so appropriated is variously stated at a lump sum of $100,000, and at $2,000 per mile. The *Leader* intimates that the money to be granted to Railway undertakings will not be given to merely speculative lines, but will be held in reserve till the roads are well advanced in construction. But such pecuniary assistance would no doubt come in very acceptably for obtaining the rolling stock.

Is it not time, under these encouraging circumstances, for Madoc to take the lead in making a fair appropriation towards the expense of the survey?

The Municipal Nominations.

For Reeve—A. F. Wood. Nominated by J. H. Dunn; seconded by Mr W. Vankleeck.

T. Cross—by Joseph Bateman and C. G. Wilson.

For Deputy Reeve—Peter Vankleeck, by W. Blair and J. Long.

Stephen Reed, by Peter Young and John Sager.

For Councillors—James Blair, by C. Long and James Allen.

John Tassie, by H. Dingman and C. Long.

S. D. Ross, by W. Tuller and C. Bacon.

Joseph Bateman, by T. Martin and T. Robinson.

The above nominations having been made, the Returning Officer, J. R. KETCHESON, Esq., called upon the Reeve to address the electors.

Mr WOOD said he was glad to see so many present to hear his explanations of what he had been doing for so many years, for it was with no feeling of fear that he was there to meet his constituents, as he never had a better cause than he had that day. Many charges against him had been made behind his back, which he was ready to answer and to be judged, by his replies, whether he was still entitled to their confidence. He was sorry to have to allude to this subject, but it had been forced on him. But before replying to these charges, he would first speak on Township matters.—He then read in detail a statement from the Treasurer of the accounts for the year up to date, from which it appeared that the receipts were $6,383.22; and the expenditures $6,385.34; of which $147, was for expenses in connection with the Railway. He then said that in common with the other Councillors he had been as economical with all matters of expenditure as if the money had been his own.—Turning to County matters he said it was not pleasant to be speaking so much of oneself, and to be constantly lauding himself, but he could not explain without doing so; but he claimed that in the County Council he had faithfully and honestly discharged his duty, more so than any other man in that Council; he said so, for he had proof of it, as there were folks in that hall who would not take his word. It had been said,—if elected to the Council, if he could not stay Warden, he would not stay there; but he had not the slightest doubt, if he went back as Reeve of Madoc, he would be Warden next year—from the confidence expressed in him, at its last meeting, by nearly all the members of the Council. And if not,—in 1867 he was not Warden; but he was elected Chairman of the Road Committee—so that he had the work, while the Warden [Boulter] had the pay.—Mr Wood went on to claim for himself the credit of effecting the division of the County for school purposes:—with having had a great deal to do with abolishing the toll roads:—and with having organized the present system of keeping the roads in repair, instead of the old contract system, in which, he said, it was well known that P. Vankleeck was the only man in the County, out of all the contractors, who did his work honestly and fairly; and he said that by the present system, the cost of the repairs of roads and been reduced for this year, to $6,000—just half what it would otherwise have been. He had also, by looking after the Municipal Loan Fund, effected a saving to the County of between $8,000 and $9000; and he claimed that under his management the credit of the County had been improved, and the debt reduced, since he was elected to the Council in 1862, from $300,000 to $146,000 now, or less than half what it was in 1860.—He also claimed credit for having taken an active part in obtaining the road through the township, and that through his influence Madoc obtained nearly twice her share for roads and bridges.—After briefly alluding to the proposed Division of the County, he refuted the charge that he had "sold" the K. & M. RR., in favour of the Grand Junction.—He also denied he had broken faith with Mr Hudgins, in granting tavern licenses to Mr Wright and Mr Brooks,—justifying his action in the matter on the ground that a numerously signed petition for granting the licenses had been presented to the Township Council.——Mr Wood then referred at some length to a matter which he said was most painful—the attempt which had been made to hound him down by lots of persons, by talking about his private affairs, and branding him as a scoundrel and a rascal.—[Mr Wood, evidently assuming that every one in the hall understood these charges, did not specifically define them, except in the case of Mr W. Blair, whose farm, he said, it had been asserted, had been sold through his dealings with Mr Wood.—Mr Blair was present, to express his confidence in him; and Mr Wm Vankleeck had done the same. In the case of Mr Coleman Harris, which has recently been freely discussed, a letter from Mr Harris to Mr Ketcheson was read, explaining his absence from the nomination, and stating that matters with Mr. Wood had been satisfactorily settled.—This was received with applause by Mr Wood's friends.—Mr Wood added that some time before he had made arrangements to protect Mr Harris's interests, but that Mr Holden, of Ross, Bell and Holden, lawyer-like, instead of applying the money sent to that purpose, applied it to another matter.]—Mr Wood therefore claimed he had cleared up these charges, and was entitled to continued confidence and support.—As he spoke for an hour and a half, the above is only an epitome of the principal points in his address.—A telegram was received from Mr Flint, who regretted he could not be present at the nomination, to support Mr Wood.

MR. CROSS, who was next called on, said that the inference from Mr. Wood's remarks about his private matters would be that they were the cause of his (Mr. C's) coming out as a candidate for Reeve. This he emphatically denied. He challenged any man to say that he had asked for support on account of any charges against Mr. Wood. He (Mr. Cross) had been asked by his own friends to come forward, and thought he had a perfect right to do so, after having been for 28 years in the Township. No harm could result from his coming out in opposition, it was a fair British custom; and he did not ask for support on the ground of any charges against Mr. Wood, but as an old resident, whose character was known to all;—28 years is enough to find out in the case of any man whether his conduct is straightforward or not, without his giving his own opinion on the point. He had never done a dishonourable thing or a mean action (Applause). In his canvass he had been courteously and kindly treated. He had been told—"Go on, opposition is the life of trade." The only charge he had heard against himself was that he was a Fenian, and had turned Catholic.—(Mr. Cross explained his inquiry about the rent of Marchmont, and said that Mr. Flint admitted he did not blame Mr. Cross for what he had done in the matter. As a Protestant, he was willing to accord all the rights he claimed for himself to all the other subjects of the Queen—and that was the principle at stake). When men were wanted to meet the Fenians, he and Mr. R. T. Gray were the only two loyal men who went from the village, and he (Mr. C.) went to Prescott at his own expense. Did he show any Fenianism in that? (Loud applause.) In his career in the County Council he claimed to have done his duty, and was always in favour of economy; and had had his share in bringing the affairs of the County into a more satisfactory state; and had voted in favour of no more money being laid out on the County Roads till the debt was reduced. In regard to Municipal affairs, he would continue his remarks to the two years he was in the County Council.—The chief matter over which the Council had control were the Roads and Bridges, printing, and some other smaller items. He read statements of the amounts expended under these heads in '68 and '69, and showed that in them a saving had been made of $1,500 the first year he was in the Council. By the adoption of the principle he had always advocated that enough should be levied to meet the ordinary expenditure of the year, the Township was now out of debt.—Those who thought the reports about Mr. Wood were due to him (Mr. C.) were mistaken. He had not said and did not intend to say anything against him, nor did he wish to make the election a personal matter between them. Mr. Wood had been long here, and he (Mr. C.) did not dispute he was an able man, but he might not always be here; and it was time some young [illegible] be getting ready to take his place; and if did not come forward, how were they t whether his future successor was capable. therefore nothing personal, nothing wrong unusual in his (Mr. C's) coming out. He did to be a genius; but he thought he had suffic ity, and sufficient knowledge of County serve their interests. He was a business that was all that was needed in County af had been advised not to run—he might off of Mr. Wood's friends—and was told that an old hand and an old speaker, would be su him. He (Mr. C.) didn't care if he were beat be as good a man after as before; and the got frightened at difficulties would never ac much. He was out for Reeve, and being out ing fairly into the contest. At school he alw to fight a bigger boy than himself, and he w same disposition now. He concluded by sa to all predictions of defeat, and words of dis ment, he would respond in the words of L

Down, soothless insulter! I trust not t
For never shall Albin a destiny meet
So black with dishonor, so foul with retreat.
Though my perishing ranks should be strewed in
Like ocean-weeds heaped on the surf-beaten shore
Lochiel, untainted by flight or by chains,
While the kindling of life in his bosom remains,
Shall victor exult, or in death be laid low,
With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe!

Mr Cross resumed his seat amidst lively app

Mr Wood rose to reply. He said that any boy could have made as good as statemen made by Mr. Cross, as all the figures could from the papers; and that Mr Cross could s interests of the Township in the County as Deputy Reeve, quite as well as Reeve. not say Mr Cross had uttered these charge which he began to compl in again—when

Mr C. G. WILSON said—"Those charges ha from your own friends."

Mr Wood said he had been tried on these which might be heard any hour of the day gine's hotel. The bit of poetry had been int for effect, but didn't amount to much.

Mr. G. W. ROSE, as Mr Wilson had allude charges coming from Mr Wood's old frie plained a conversation he had had with Mr P about the Coleman Harris affair.

After the other candidates had spoken, M VANKLEECK was declared duly elected Deput Mr Reed having withdrawn in his favour.

The meeting separated, after cheers for turning Officer, who proposed three for the which were loyally responded to; and hearty were also given for Mr Wood and Mr Cross respective friends.

☞ See last column of next page.

ADVERTISEMENT

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVIL

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Mo

☞ ROOMS at HUDGINS'S Hotel.

Teachers' Examination.

THE USUAL HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION of DATES for CERTIFICATES to teach in the Hastings, will be held on

THURSDAY, 5th January, 1871

at NINE o'Clock, A.M.,—That for North Hastings at

School House, in Stirling,

and that for South Hastings, at School House No. 3, Street, Belleville.

Applications must be forwarded to the undersig week previous to the above date, and intending candi especially desired to note this, as any entries made on would be a serious interruption and annoyance teachers.

Applications must contain:—

1. Name and Post Office address of applicant.
2. Testimonials as to moral character and *temperate*
signed by some ordained Minister or Justice of the P
3. A testimonial from their present Trustees, or fr who employed them last.

All candidates are requested to be punctual to the *Nine o'Clock.* None will be admitted after 10 o'Clock

T. S. AGA
Sec. N. H. Bd. P.
F. H. ROU
Sec. S. H. Bd. P.

Belleville, Dec. 17th, 1870.

St. JOHN'S DAY,
27th DECEMBER, 5870.

Soiree, Sermon, Lecture & Concert!

THE BRETHREN of MADOC LODGE, No. 48. A. F. & A. M., intend celebrating St. John Evangelist's Day, TUESDAY, December 27th, by attending DIVINE SERVICE at St. JOHN BAPTIST'S CHURCH, at 11:30 o'Clock, A.M. Services by the Rev. C. H. MOCKRIDGE, M.A.

SOIREE

At TWO o'Clock, P.M., in the

NEW MASONIC HALL.

REFRESHMENTS served at 2:30 punctually, followed by LECTURE, SPEECHES and CONCERT.

Prominent Brethren of the Order, from Belleville and other places, will be present to Address the Meeting.

TICKETS, Fifty Cents each, can be obtained from any one of the undersigned Committee, or at any of the Stores in the Village.

COMMITTEE.—Brothers Dr Loomis, *Chairman*; A. F. Wood, Jos. Caverley, James O'Hara, A. B. Ross, P. Vankleeck, Jos. Fitzgerald, A. Diamond, S. D. Ross, R. T. Gray, *Secretary*.

☞ The Public cordially invited to attend.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

MADOC CHEESE FACTORY.

A MEETING of the Directors and Stockholders of the Madoc Cheese Factory will be held at HUDGINS'S HOTEL, on SATURDAY, January 14th, at 2 o'Clock, P.M., for the transaction of general business.

C. F. AYLSWORTH, *President.*
J. R. KETCHESON, *Secretary.*
Madoc, Dec. 19th.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To Whom It may Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, by the Undersigned, to the ELECTORS of the MUNICIPALITY of MADOC, that they are required to Meet at the TOWN-HALL,

On MONDAY, the Second Day of January next, instant, for the purpose of ELECTING

A Reeve, and Three Councillors,

to represent the Municipality for the ensuing Year.

PETER VANKLEECK, Esq., having been declared duly elected DEPUTY REEVE on the day of Nomination.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, December 19th, 1870.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

YOUR Vote and Interest are respectfully solicited for

S. D. ROSS,

as COUNCILLOR for 1871.

Stray Hog.

A Spring BOAR came to my enclosure, Lot 6 in the 6th Concession, about the 15th of October. The owner is requested to prove property, pay all charges, and take the hog away.

JOHN ROSS.
Madoc, Dec. 20, 1870.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

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Green and Dried Apples,

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SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
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PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

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CHARLES G. WILSON,
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WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,

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TAKE Notice, that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any of my Family, without my written order, and that all persons supplying them with goods otherwise, will do so at their own risk.

MICHAEL LANGLEY.
Elzevir, Dec. 8, 1870.

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Madoc, Dec. 13th, 1870. D. P. LEWIS.

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Ottawa, December 2nd, 1870.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Court of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 294 Montreal.

Forneri & Kennedy,

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OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E.&P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E.&P.L.S.*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.
Offers for purchase received by
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
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Box 294 Montreal.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

☞ On Wednesday, a stiff breeze looked like the commencement of the hurricane predicted, as well as earthquakes and the tidal wave, for the 22nd of December; but Thursday here was quite calm, with a clear sky and a severe frost at night. There is plenty of snow on the ground, and the weather is about as cold as ever it is at this time of the year.

CHRIST CHURCH CONGREGATION.—A meeting of the congregation of Christ Church, Belleville, was held last night in Coleman's Hall. C. L. Coleman, Esq., in the Chair. The meeting was called to consider the question of the pastorate of Christ Church. From the discussion it appears that some difficulty has arisen between the Bishop and the Congregation, the result of which was the passing of a resolution closing the Church against the Rev. gentleman appointed by the Bishop. A copy of the resolution was ordered to be forwarded to the Bishop, and to the Rev. Mr. Mockridge.—*Intelligencer, Tuesday.*

THE W. M. TEA-MEETING.—The annual Tea-Meeting in the W. M. Church, Madoc, will be held on Wednesday, the 4th of January next. It will no doubt be a great success, as the eloquent Rev. Lachlan Taylor, D.D., has signified his intention to be present, and will deliver one of his celebrated lectures.

TEA-MEETING IN BEST'S SETTLEMENT.—The Tea-meeting in the W. M. Church, Best's Settlement, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., was entirely successful. The object was to pay off a part of the debt of $68 on the Church; but the attendance was so large, that $53 was realised from the proceeds of the Tea-meeting; which with $5 paid in on old subscriptions, and the further sum of $10 raised by voluntary contributions at the meeting, left the Church clear of debt.—Capt. Rawe was in the chair.—Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kenney, (Bible Christian Minister) and by Messrs. A. F. Wood and E. D. O'Flynn: the latter gentleman in addition favouring the congregation with vocal and instrumental music.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Ten trains are now run daily from Prescott to Ottawa.

The American government lately recovered $20 000 penalties from about fifty citizens of Cincinnati, who made false income returns and confessed the fact rather than stand the revelations of a public trial.

A movement is on foot at Ottawa to establish a Canadian Society to which none but natives are admitted. The objects, as stated by an exchange, "are to foster our own nationality, and unite our people."

On Saturday, the track of the Great Western Railway, from Toronto to Hamilton, a distance of 39 miles, was altered from broad to narrow gauge in ten hours. Do our cousins across the lake hear this, asks the Toronto *Telegraph*.

A trade in small wooden wares manufactured in Quebec is springing up in the European market. Several Canadian timber merchants, spending the winter in Europe, are promoting the trade by representing the cheap lumber, water power, and labour of Quebec. One Quebec firm is now negotiating for the manufacture of wooden spool bobbins, and another house is engaging with a Belfast merchant for the manufacture of broom-handles.

The United States territory contains about 2,000,000, 000 acres of land, of which 800,000,000 are in possession of private individuals and land companies. Of the 1,200,000,000 acres remaining, there are job schemes now being agitated in Congress that will give 800,000,000 acres to railroads and other public companies, leaving only 400,000,000 acres for settlement and cultivation by future generations. Giving two-fifths of the entire area of the country to jobbers would cap all the swindles ever perpetrated in Washington or elsewhere.

The *Friend of India* states, in reference to the trial of certain Wahabee prisoners, that this dangerous Mussulman sect is everywhere the enemy, more or less openly, of British rule. The evidence proves that a conspiracy exists to establish a Mohammedan dynasty in India in place of Queen Victoria's rule, and that British subjects have been induced to join the band of fanatics who were encamped across the Indus with the avowed purpose of invading India when they see an opportunity—a wild thought, but one that might lead to bloodshed.

It seems, says the Paris *Star*, that some speculations in Canadian real estate turn out quite as fortunately as ventures, in the same way, as in the remote west. Mr. John Aulsebrook, of the township of Brantford, sold the pine timber of eight acres of land in Burford for $1,600; the other day; the said timber to be removed from the land in the course of the next twelve months. He bought the same land some years ago for $12 per acre, and he considered that the land, which he is to retain after the timber has been taken away, will be worth that price then. We question much if our Canadian adventurers can do better than this in Kansas.

Among the tragic incidents connected with the present war, it is told that a sergeant in one of the Prussian regiments lost a leg in the battle of Gravelotte, and returned to Frankfort after he had recovered. He had hardly arrived at his home when he received a note from his intended bride, in which she returned his presents, informing him coolly that she could not marry a cripple. This act of perfidy drove him to madness, and blinded by fury, he rushed to her house, where he found the faithless girl talking with another lover. Stepping up to her, he shot her right through the heart, and then blew his own brains out a moment afterward.

Gen. Grant, since his election to the Presidency, has found comfortable berths for his father, his son, his brother, his father-in-law, eight brothers-in-law two cousins, a brother-in-law's third cousin, his mother-in-law's second cousin—twenty-two consanguinous and marital relations in all. One cousin five times removed, who is a "rough diamond" and was formerly a cattle drover in Oregon, has not yet been provided for; but this is the only unhappy exception in the family. Altogether it is estimated that the President and his relations draw nearly $400,000 per annum out of the public chest, besides the stealings, and they are very naturally desirous that Ulysses should be re-elected in 1872.

A meeting of the Synod of the diocese of Ontario has been called for the 12th of January to consider the advisability of electing a coadjutor bishop. The *Whig* says it is glad to see this, for when a bishop is dissatisfied with the people of the city he dwells in, and the people are dissatisfied with him, the better way is to part.—The name of Archdeacon Patton was the first, and indeed only one, mentioned in connection with the dignity shortly to be created. His appointment would be very popular in Kingston, and it is thought that there will be no opposition to his nomination before the Synod.

Three Scotch lawyers have just arrived in Boston, with the view of clearing up the mystery that enshrouds the disappearance of the Earl of Aberdeen. About two years ago, it will be remembered, he came to America, and in January last, shipped under the name of George Osborne, on board the schooner Hera, bound to Melbourne and China; on which he nominally assumed the duties of mate. On the sixth day out he fell overboard and was lost. It is to identify the George Osborne who was drowned, as the Earl of Aberdeen, that the legal gentleman are visiting Boston: and they already obtained photographs of the signature of "George Osborne" to the ship's papers, which they have transmitted to Scotland. Great precaution is necessary in working out the case, for the succession to the immense estates of the late Earl and his seat in the house of Lords depends on the matter.

An English paper says:—One of the most extraordinary occurrences ever announced has just been eported as having taken place in the South Pacific Ocean. Captain Plook, of the barque *Adolphe*, bound from Iquique to London, states that whilst passing the New Hebrides Islands he discovered that Aurora Island had entirely disappeared, and nothing whatever was to be seen of it on the face of the ocean. With the exception of eight or nine of the islands, Aurora is one of the largest and most fertile. It lies in lat. 15 2 S., lon. 168 25 E., and was about thirty-six miles in length, and upwards of five miles in breadth It has been always known that two of the islands, Ambrym and Tanna, contained volcanoes, but all the other islands were generally supposed to have little or no tendency to volcanic action. How or when the Island of Aurora and its inhabitants disappeared beneath the South Pacific is at present unknown; but no doubt Captain Plook will be able to give more particulars of the catastrophe on his arrival in this country.

"Fighting Joe Hooker."—Among the generals who attended the recent re-union of the Army of the Cumberland at Cleveland, Ohio, were Generals Rosecrans, Sherman, Hooker, Granger, Ammen, Garfield, and a number of others well-known in the history of the Western campaign. Joe Hooker was the great centre of attraction before the organization of the meeting on the first day. He was clamorously called for, and he advanced to the speaker's desk with the assistance of two gentlemen. He then said he had come to the hall reluctantly, but would have shown much more reluctance had he known the purpose they were going to put him to. (Cheers). He continued:—"I am not a talker, and don't want to be one, wouldn't be one. There are plenty of young lawyers here who will talk. Call on them. I'm glad to see so many of you here, all young and steady for the next war. The next war will come. I could have raised 100,000 troops to take Canada. We don't want England to own any possessions near us. (Cheers.) England has no government of its own, and why should it attempt to govern a people so far away. They have a Queen, but she don't govern. We should take this country and govern it, and I want to take part in one more war, and that's Canada."

Personal.—We notice the presence in town for some time past of Mr. Connolly, of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who is in America on a special mission as representative of the Trades' Unions of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to the acquisition of correct information for the guidance of intending emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, especially mechanics and artisans, to this continent. We take a particular pride in noting the advent of Mr. Connolly amongst us, as he is a gentleman whose career in journalism offers a splendid example of native talent and energy well applied. Originally a stone mason, he turned his attention to newspaper writing, and by means of his shrewdness and originality of thought, soon attracted notice until at present he enjoys one of the highest positions on the London press. His present mission will result, we believe, in much benefit to Lower Canada, as we are led to understand that his opinion, as far as this Province and Canada generally are concerned, as compared with the United States, as the home of the immigrant and especially the mechanic, is decidedly favorable to this side of the line 45°—this being the result of close observation of the respective advantages offered by Canada and our neighbours of the States.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Rev. Stephen Miles, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, died at Clark's Mills on the 18th inst. Mr Miles was born in the State of Vermont, in 1789, and in early youth took a fancy to learn the art of printing, and subsequently accompanied his employer, a Mr Mower to Montreal, where he published the Canadian Courant. Soon after, in 1810, Mr. Miles, accompanied by Mr Kendall, a printer, and Mr Mower, left Montreal with a stock of printing material, and and after overcoming the rapids of the St. Lawrence in batteaux, landed at Kingston and issued the Kingston Gazette, the first newspaper printed there. At this period there was but one other paper in Western Canada, at the town of Newark, now Niagara, then the seat of Government. During the war of 1812, the Gazette was published only at intervals, and about the year 1833 Mr Miles separated himself from the business and devoted himself to the church.—He was the father of Mr E. Miles, publisher of the Hastings *Chronicle*.

VARIETIES.

When does a man impose upon himself?—When he taxes his memory.

If a man gets up when the day breaks, can he be said to have a whole day before him?

"A backward spring" is produced by presenting a red-hot poker to a man's nose.

The rising men of the period—the balloon travellers in France.

What did the spider do when he came out of the ark?—He took a fly and went home.

Mrs Partington says she understands the pickle the Emperor has got himself into, but she would like to know what this neutrality is that Victoria is trying to preserve.

He who loses money loses much; he who loses a friend loses more; but he who loses his spirits loses all.

An urchin being sent for an ounce of "Macco boy" snuff, forgot the name of the article, and asked for an ounce of make-a-boy sneeze.

A man, who offered to be bail for a friend, was asked by the judge if he had an encumbrance on his farm. "Oh, yes;" said he; "my old woman."

Mr Greeley, on being asked by a Pennsylvania farmer why he didn't write a new work, entitled "What I don't know of farming," is reported to have said that life was too short.

"It seems to me I have seen your physiognomy somewhere before," said a fop to a stranger whom he met, "but I cannot imagine where." "Very likely," replied the other; "I have been the governor of a prison for the last twenty years."

A servant girl in the town of B——, whose beauty formed matter of general admiration and discussion, in passing a group of officers on the street, heard one of them exclaim to his fellows, "By heaven, she's painted." Turning round, she very quietly replied, "Yes sir, and by heaven only." The officer acknowledged the force of the rebuke, and apologized.

A San Francisco man told his wife that if he won the $100,000 lottery prize he would have himself brought home in a hack. He didn't win it, but got drunk and was brought home in a hack. When the poor woman saw the hack coming she thought it was all right, and commenced smashing up the old furniture and throwing it out of the window, in order to make room for a new an l more stylish supply.

The chief rabbi of the Dantzic Jews had taken a new house, and his flock determined to stock his wine butt for him. An evening was set apart for the affair, and one after another the Jews went down into the cellar and emptied each his bottle into the big vat. When the rabbi came next day to draw off his dinner wine he found there was nothing in the cask but water. Each and every Jew had said to himself that one bottle of water could never be noticed in so great a quantity of wine, and all acting up to this, the rabbi had not got a drop of wine in his butt.

Prof. Huxley in some of his writings lays great stress upon the importance of making scientific instruction practical. "In explaining to a child the general phenomena of nature," he writes, "you must as far as possible give reality to your teaching by object lessons. Don't be satisfied with telling him that a magnet attracts iron. Let him see that it does: let him feel the pull of one upon the other for himself. In teaching him physics and chemistry, you must not be solicitous to fill him with information, but you must be careful that what he learns he knows of his own knowledge."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 416. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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Teachers' Examination.

THE USUAL HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for CERTIFICATES to teach in the County of Hastings, will be held on

THURSDAY, 5th January, 1871,

at NINE o'Clock, A.M.,—That for North Hastings at the

School House, in Stirling,

and that for South Hastings, at School House No. 3, Pinnacle Street, Belleville.

Applications must be forwarded to the undersigned one week previous to the above date, and intending candidates are especially desired to note this, as any entries made on that day would be a serious interruption and annoyance to other teachers.

Applications must contain:—

1. Name and Post Office address of applicant.
2. Testimonials as to moral character and *temperate habits*,—signed by some ordained Minister or Justice of the Peace.
3. A testimonial from their present Trustees, or from those who employed them last.

All candidates are requested to be punctual to the hour,—*Nine o'Clock.* None will be admitted after 10 o'Clock.

T. S. AGAR,
Sec. N. H. Bd. P. Ins.
F. H. ROUS,
Sec. S. H. Bd. P. Ins.

Belleville, Dec. 17th, 1870.

The War in Europe.

The World's special, dated London, Dec. 26th, says:—Gen. Chausey's whole army has been near Lemans since the 20th. No battle has been fought since the 16th.

The weather throughout France and England is intensely cold.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27th.—A Dresden despatch from the commanding general of the Saxon troops before Paris announces that the bombardment of Fort Avron commenced to-day. This fortification is the most advanced of the French outworks east of Paris, and crowns Mount Avron, a considerable elevation six miles from the city wall.

A special despatch to the Herald, dated Versailles, on Dec. 22nd, says:—Some officers who were exchanged arrived at headquarters yesterday, and confirm the statements previously made of the condition of Paris. They say eatables of the best quality may be had at restaurants, that four theatres are open, that cabs and omnibuses ply as before the war, and that perfect confidence is placed in Trochu. The only persons suffering from the state of the siege are the lower classes, who are unable to pay war prices. From these accounts, Paris is able to hold out until the end of February.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Latest advices from Versailles are to the effect that the fortifications of Paris still waste their ammunition by ineffective cannonade of the Prussian positions. Gen. Manteuffel is in active pursuit of the French Army of the North, and has captured some prisoners at Albert.

The city of Mezieres is surrounded by 15,000 Prussians, and a siege is now imminent.

Gen. Chausey complains bitterly of the conduct of the Prussians. He denies having been defeated, and avows his intention of taking revenge for acts of vandalism of the enemy.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 27.—A despatch from Poictiers, on the 25th inst., says:—10,000 Prussians, with artillery, occupy Blois, and have indiscriminately pillaged both public and private houses. The Prussian officers and men all engage in the work of plunder.

At a grand review of 20,000 National Guards held here on Monday, M. Cremieux presented flags to the various regiments, and made a speech in which he assured the soldiers that the Republic would surely save France. Officers and men were all enthusiastic in their *vivas* for the Republic.

Prussian Outrage on British Vessels.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The sinking of six English ships in the Seine by the Prussians, for the purpose of obstructing navigation, has occasioned great indignation here and throughout England. The British Vice-Consul at Rouen has presented to the Prussian commander a formal protest against the act of spoliation committed upon British subjects.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—There is immense excitement in this city, consequent on the alarming intelligence that the Prussians have virtually committed an act of belligerency in the sinking of six English trading vessels in the Seine, for the avowed purpose of obstructing the navigation of the river.

The *Times* has published an extra, and endeavours to calm the public sentiment by expressing a hope that the report is exaggerated, and a strong conviction that the Prussians would not commit so suicidal an act. People will not listen to this, and point with indignation to the despatch, which states that the British Vice-Consul at Rouen has presented to the Prussian commander at Rouen an indignant and formal protest against this act of spoliation committed upon British subjects.

This is regarded here as confirmatory of the truth of the despatch, and the *Standard* and other Conservative newspapers have bitter war-toned articles, calling upon the Government either to resign or to declare itself insulted, and to take the needful means for the correction of this insult upon the British flag.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Shipping Gazette*, which first doubted, now admits the truth of the reports concerning the treatment of British vessels in the Seine by the Prussians, and declares that the Government must instantly demand explanation and redress from Prussia.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870.

☞ TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Instead of taking our Christmas Vacation all in one week—as we were enabled to do last year, when there was no municipal election on the first Monday in January, in consequence of the old Council having been re-elected by acclamation—we propose to divide it up between two weeks, and so issue only half of our usual mammoth (!) sheet. Seriously, what with Monday having been a holiday, and Tuesday ditto, we have had no chance with some little extra job work to execute, of getting out a full paper. Our regular subscribers, who pay in advance and appreciate the enterprise of publishing a paper at all in so small a place—(the *British Whig's* joke about the "small field" connected with the MERCURY is not forgotten)—will not, we know, grumble at being put occasionally on short allowance; while those who do not pay up have no grounds to complain.

Some of our readers, we dare say, may have thought us somewhat churlish in not devoting a few lines last week to wishing them "A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year." The explanation—if one be needed—is that we scarcely felt we could do so hopefully; for independently of private reasons for sadness at this time (the death of an elder brother in England) we see little prospect of the New Year proving a happy one, when the old year closes with a great war still raging in Europe, and the new one bids fair to commence with the likelihood of England being dragged into it, or else of submitting to being openly insulted by Prussia; while the President of the United States, with a view to re-election, shows a disposition—shared in by some politicians and military men—the reverse of friendly to Great Britain and to Canada.

It is all very fine to boast about the Civilization of the Nineteenth Century of the Christian era, but France, Prussia and the United States, each and all professing to be at the head of civilization, and the two latter claiming to be the most generally educated nations in the world,—and Russia, which if not pretending to rank with them in that respect, is quite as loud in its professions of profound regard for the Christian religion,—all show that that they are nationally actuated by a desire to extend their territorial limits, and covet the possessions of their neighbours, in a spirit worthy of old heathen Rome. And so it happens that if 1871 passes over without Great Britain becoming involved in war—and we in Canada with her—it will not be out of respect to the teachings of Our Saviour, or of regard for the blessings of peace and civilization, but from a full conviction that England can still, if called upon to do so, exhibit a more tremendous power for carrying on war than the world has yet seen.

The War Situation.

The latest despatches announce that there has been intense excitement in Havre consequent upon a battle that has been going on since the 26th, in the neighbourhood of the city. The first important struggle between the French troops in this department and the Prussians took place on Saturday morning. The people demanded that a grand sortie should be made. The result was not very decisive, though the Prussians have since fallen back.

Gen. Faidherbe announces that, owing to the intensely cold weather, he will encamp his troops near Arras, and await the prosecution of a general movement throughout France for the relief of Paris and the deliverance of the country.

The Germans will soon attempt the destruction of the forts of Issy, Vaunres, and Montrouge. Bismarck refuses to give Favre a safe conduct to go to the Congress.

A plot to assassinate the King, Von Moltke and Bismarck is said to have been discovered at Versailles.

The news of the opening fire on the fortifications of Paris was received with public rejoicings in Berlin.

There is nothing further about the Prussian outrage of sinking British vessels in the Seine.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of the new Cash Store in Bridgewater, and the cheap rates at which goods are offered there.

☞ Advertisements, by handbills, are out for tenders for the construction of the building for the Cheese Factory in the Allen Settlement.

☞ Mr A. Wright has contracted to purchase, from the owners in Mootreal, the corner lot opposite the Post Office, on which the store formerly owned by Mr Wood, and which was burned in the late fire, stood.

☞ An examination of the Female pupils in the Village School was held on Friday afternoon, the 23rd inst. We were unable to accept an invitation to attend it, but learn that the result was gratifying, and highly creditable both to the pupils and their teacher, Miss Mowatt.

☞ If Mr Wood is elected Reeve on Monday by as large a majority as we have heard asserted he is "certain" to have, there must be a pretty general turn out of all the electors in the township, or else a large proportion of Mr Cross's supporters must keep away from the polls. Our own opinion is that the contest will be a very close one.

MASONIC CELEBRATION OF ST. JOHN EVANGELIST'S DAY.—The Brethren of Madoc Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., met in the Lodge Room of their new Hall, in the forenoon of Tuesday, Dec. 27, when the following were installed as officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year:—

Bro.	Dr. Loomis	W. M.
"	R. T. Gray	S. W.
"	F. Dean	J. W.
"	T. S Agar	Chaplain.
"	S. D. Ross	D. of C.
"	Joseph Caverley	Treasurer.
"	James O'Hara	Secretary.
"	G. M. Brooks	I. G.
"	D. McDonald	Tyler.

The Masonic Fraternity afterwards marched in procession to the Church of St. John Baptist, and attended Morning Service, commencing at half-past eleven o'clock. A very appropriate and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. C. H. Mockridge, M. A., who took his text from the 22nd verse of the 118th Psalm:—"The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the Corner."

At two o'clock, P. M., a public Soiree was held in the New Masonic Hall, which was very fairly attended, though the audience was not quite so large as it would probably have been, had there not been several free entertainments of late, as well as Tea-meetings, past and to come. The chair was occupied by W. M. Dr. Loomis, and after the liberal supply of excellent refreshments had been disposed of, addresses, in response to sundry sentiments, were delivered by P.M. A. F. Wood, and Bros. Falkiner, G. D. Dickson and M. Bowell, of Belleville; by the Rev. Messrs. Robinson, Norris, and Mockridge; and by Mr. Smallfield on behalf of the Press. P. M. Bro Agar and Capt. Rowe were also present on the platform. Between the speeches, the Madoc String Band—consisting of Messrs. D. Foote, M. Maybee and E. L. W[illegible] ed by Mr. A. Maybee at the Melodeon, gav[illegible] instrumental performances; and songs we[illegible] Mr. A. Maybee, and by Mr. M. Maybee, (acc[illegible] by Miss Mockridge on the Melodeon); and Mrs. Bull and Mr. James Fitzgerald—the the musical part of the entertainment being [illegible] siastically applauded as the addresses and and Masonic toasts were. The Soiree was c[illegible] by singing "God Save the Queen," in whic[illegible] dience, led by the Rev. Mr. Mockridge at t[illegible] deon, joined heartily. This closed the pro[illegible] of the day, so far as they were under the [illegible] and according to the programme, of the Br[illegible] the Lodge.—A Treat was as usual given to t[illegible] ren of the village the next morning.

The proceeds, as far as ascertained, a[illegible] $113.66.

A Ball was held in the Masonic Hall, on [illegible] night, which was participated in by betwe[illegible] and forty couples, who found the floor of the well adapted to dancing that they did not until a late hour in the morning.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE R. C. CHURCH, M[illegible] We have had occasion, during the earlier pa[illegible] year just closing, to notice sundry gratifying progress in the shape of sundry additions alterations and improvements of the church in this village belonging to various Protesta[illegible] minations; and we are pleased to be able re[illegible] cord the fact that the Roman Catholic ch[illegible] interior of which has hitherto remained i[illegible] finished state, is now being fitted up with ne[illegible] in place of the temporary seats which have been used. There are 36 pews in the bod[illegible] church, and 8 in the gallery above, to whic[illegible] is now obtained by a convenient staircase. [illegible] tion, eighteen feet square, has also been p[illegible] rear of the main building, affording space f[illegible] altar, as well as a vestry.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, $1,15 to 0,00. Barl[illegible] Rye, 65c. Oats, 55c. Peas, 70c. Butter, 1[illegible] Pork, $6 to $7,00.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1,10 to [illegible] Barley, 60c to 00c. Rye, 60c to 00c. C[illegible] to 00c. Peas, 65c to 70c

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, $1,05 a 1,15. [illegible] 50 to 60c. Rye, 60c to 00c. Oats, 45c. Pe[illegible]

NOTICE.

CAME into my enclosure, east half of Lot [illegible] the Third Concession, a Yearling H[illegible] Colour, brindle; white on the hind legs, sta[illegible] face.

Owner is requested to pay charges and [illegible] away.

ALEX. TROT[illegible]

Madoc, December 26th, 1870.

Bridgewater New Cash Sto[illegible]

THE NEW STORE at Bridgewater is upon strictly CASH Terms.

A Splendid New Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c, &

is offered for sale at unusually Low Prices for

COTTON YARN, 7s. 6d. per Bunch.
GODERICH SALT, 10s. 6d. per Barrel.
LONDON TEA-CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s.
PATENT PAILS, 1s. each.
TELEGRAPH MATCHES, 10d. per Box.
NAILS, 4 Cents per lb., or 28 lbs. for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS, and all other descriptions o[illegible] in proportionate prices.

Call before spending your spare cash elsew[illegible] you will find it your interest to do so.

The Old Store is also well supplied, and [illegible] will be sold at low prices for the ordinary t[illegible] Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FL[illegible]

Bridgewater, 28th December, 1870.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S[illegible]

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILL[illegible]

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on t[illegible] MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Mon[illegible]

☞ ROOMS at HUDGINS'S Hotel.